The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX will leave for the above district on Wednesday next, the 25th instant, at 8 P.M.

All freights must be paid before shipment of the goods.

Kellick's Wharf, July 23. 1280

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE New Steam Packet EAGLE, J. Allen, commander, will be despatched for the above port within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the Tamar.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 1279

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.

CALLING AT EDEN AND BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE IRON STEAM SHIP SHAMROCK, Geo. Gilmore, commander, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at 5 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N.Co.'s Wharf. 1277

STEAM TO CALIFORNIA.

THE STEAM SHIP JUNO, 700 tons, will proceed to San Francisco, with the quickest despatch, should a sufficient number of passengers offer.

Intending passengers are requested to make immediate application, that no delay may occur.

No cargo will be taken, as the only object in laying the "Juno" on for California is to give those intending to migrate an opportunity of reaching the Gold Country before the sailing vessels, and all the stowage will be required for coals.

Cabin passage £35
Steerage ditto 15

Scale of provisions, and further particulars can be obtained by applying to the Commander, R. I. F. Kinsopp, between the hours of ten and four, at the Office of

Messrs. E. W. LAYTON AND CO., Bridge-street.

1127

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

Will follow the Phœbe the middle of the week, to suit shippers and passengers.

THE fine new clipper brig DART, George Bennett, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have her usual despatch. Apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

The cabin of this vessel is unrivalled in the trade for size, airiness, or comfort—beds, linen, &c., provided. 809

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE well-known first-class trader PHŒBE, 100 tons burthen, Captain Collins, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged will sail positively on Saturday next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

1264

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 150 tons, Captain Pilfold, will sail positively for the above port on Thursday next, the 26th instant.

For passage only, having very superior accommodation, including a separate cabin for ladies, apply to the master, on board, at the Circular Quay; or, to

M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street.

1267

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner PETREL, Captain Gibson, 100 tons burthen, will sail on Thursday next.

For freight or passage apply on board; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. 867

FOR HOBART TOWN.

WILL SAIL ON SUNDAY NEXT.

THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander. Will be ready to receive cargo on Thursday next, and will positively sail as above. Parties intending to proceed to Hobart Town, are requested to inspect her accommodations.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

Consignees by this vessel will please pass entries immediately, to expedite her discharge. 1328

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine fast-sailing first class brig SUSAN, 219 tons register, loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Intending steerage passengers are requested to inspect the half deck accommodations, which are unequalled in the trade. 981

FOR CALIFORNIA, WITH ALL DESPATCH.

CALLING AT AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, TAKING THE PLACE OF THE LALLA ROOKH. To sail on the 15th August.

THE FINE NEW SHIP INCHINNAN, 565 tons, Henry Pearse, commander.

This vessel has a full poop, with very superior cabin accommodation.

The between decks exceedingly lofty, ventilated with scuttles and ports fore and aft, according to Government regulations for emigrants' ships, thus offering such an opportunity as has not yet occurred for THE GOLD COUNTRY.

In the arrangements of the berths the married people and families will be separate from the single.

An experienced Surgeon will be appointed—a liberal scale of the very best provisions will be allowed, and every attention to comfort and convenience will be cared for.

Captain Pearse being well acquainted in the command of emigrant ships.

A scale of provisions, with every other information will be afforded on application to Captain Pearse, on board, at the wharf, Miller's Point; or, to

J. B. METCALFE, or, R. TOWNS.

Towns' Wharf. 1319

FIRST VESSEL FOR CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE fine fast-sailing newly coppered brig MARGARET, W. B. M'Leod, master, 250 tons burthen, will sail positively, full or not full, on Sunday next, the 29th instant. For cabin or steerage passage, having still a few berths disengaged, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Agents.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. Sydney, July 17.

To suit the convenience of the number of passengers engaged from the Hunter River district for this vessel, the Margaret will call off the port of Newcastle on Tuesday, the 31st instant, on which date all passengers from thence are requested to be in readiness. 936

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, (CALIFORNIA.)

THE SCHOONER CHEERFUL, 130 tons register, having been purchased by a gentleman who intends proceeding in her to the above port, offers advantages over any other vessel hitherto left for the Gold Country, as by her light draught of water she will be enabled to run a long way up the Sacramento River, and approach within a few miles of the diggings—thereby saving to her passengers an expensive and ruinous journey overland, or an exorbitant charge for conveyance by water from the port to the river.

Full information can be given by the Captain on board, who has been many years on the coast of California.

The Cheerful carries an experienced surgeon, and will sail positively on the 30th instant.

As it is intended to take but a limited number of passengers, early application must be made to

ROBERT E. OGILBY, Gill's Hotel.

967

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON AUGUST 15, FULL OR NOT FULL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALLING AT TAHITI AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, FOR FRESH PROVISIONS AND WATER.

THE first-class ship COURIER DE TAHITI, 600 tons burthen. This vessel having very superior cabin accommodation, with lofty 'tween decks, will sail on the above date. In consequence of numerous engagements for passengers, early application is necessary to

MONTEFIORE GRAHAM, AND CO.

The owner of this vessel, who proceeds in her, offers a guarantee for the comfort of passengers; and being intimately acquainted with the trade of the various ports of destination, will receive and dispose of any cargo entrusted to his care. 800

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE FINE BARQUE STATESMAN, 550 tons burthen. In consequence of the alteration in the destination of the Inchinnan, the above vessel will be despatched early in August, taking a limited number of horses, which will be under the superintendence of Mr. Buchan Thomson; the Statesman will return to this colony, thus offering a quick return for the proceeds of horses, which will be guaranteed and paid by the undersigned for all horses consigned through him.

For particulars apply at the Wharf.

R. TOWNS.

Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point, July 16. 971

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE new ship AJAX, 767 tons register, John Young, commander, formerly of the ship Sir George Seymour. This splendid vessel has great height between decks, is fitted fore and aft with large scuttles, Captain Young has had great experience in the horse trade between this port and India, and horses by this vessel will be under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Mackellar. Fifty stalls are at present disengaged. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Mackellar, at Braidwood, Saint Vincent; to

BROWN AND CO.; or, to JOSEPH S. WILLIS.

The cabin accommodations are very superior. 10293

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO MADRAS.

THE fine A1 ship HASHEMY, 638 tons register, John Ross, commander.

This vessel will proceed to sea on 25th July, with horses; and the greater part of her stalls being engaged, intending shippers will do well to make early application.

A gentleman of experience will have charge of the horses.

Passengers per overland mail will find this a very desirable conveyance, her accommodations being superior.

Apply to

10652 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine first-class ship LADY AMHERST, 446 tons, Captain Myhill. For freight or passage (the accommodation being very superior, and the vessel carrying an experienced Surgeon), apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

BROWN AND CO.; or, to

8741 LYALL, SCOTT AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE splendid A1 ship QUINTIN LEITCH, 643 tons register, Lewis Potter, commander. Has room for a few bales wool, and has three poop cabins disengaged. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

July 21. 1312

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 regular trader SYDNEY, 345 tons, John White, commander, has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

July 21. 1313

FOR LONDON.

THE fine barque LALLA ROOKH, A1, 380 tons, William Henry Percy Hains, commander. Has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage having first-rate accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; Or, J. D. METCALFE.

July 16. 876

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 British-built barque WEST INDIAN, 378 tons register, Robert Mills, commander. This vessel has good accommodation for passengers, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Mills, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or, to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

July 20. 1185

ONLY VESSEL FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 brig CHAMPION, Captain William Morrish, will be despatched about the middle of August. Early application is necessary to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 855

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship CHASELEY, 515 tons N. M., Captain Aldrich, will be in Sydney in a few days and will be open for freight or charter to any part of the world. She has seven feet between decks, and is well ventilated fore and aft.

For particulars apply on board, on arrival; to CAPTAIN ALDRICH.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of five per cent. (or four shillings per share) on the paid up capital of this Company, has been declared for the past half-year, together with a bonus of ten shillings per share, and that the same will be payable at the Company's Offices in George street, on and after Monday, the 30th instant.

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

Sydney, July 19. 1111

NEW MEDICAL BILL.

A MEETING of the Chemists and Druggists was held at the Royal Hotel, this day, at 11 o'clock, at which nearly the whole of that body, resident in Sydney, were present, for the purpose of considering the proper course to be adopted in opposing the penal clauses of the New Medical Bill, now before the Legislative Council, clauses which would inflict disabilities on them which do not exist in the mother country, when Mr. A. Foss was requested to take the chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by Dr. M'Kellar and seconded by Mr. J. Row:

"That this Meeting viewing with alarm, the New Medical Bill now before the Legislative Council, which, if passed in its present form, will invade the rights and interests of the whole body of Chemists and Druggists in the colony of New South Wales, which rights and privileges were secured to their body in Great Britain by the Apothecaries' Act, passed in the year 1815, by the Imperial Parliament, viz.:—

The 28th Clause of 55th George III., chap. 194.

'Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prejudice or in any way to affect the trade or business of a chemist and druggist, in the buying, preparing, compounding, *dispensing*, and vending drugs, medicines, and medicinal compounds, wholesale and retail; but all persons using or exercising the said trade or business, or who shall or may *hereafter* use or exercise the same, shall and may use, exercise, and carry on the same trade or business, in such manner and as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as the same trade or business was used, exercised, or carried on by chemists and druggists *before the passing of this Act*.'

It is therefore necessary that some decided steps should be at once taken to oppose the same."

It was moved by Mr. Penny and seconded by Dr. M'Kellar:

"That a sub committee consisting of Messrs. Foss, Mace, and Youngman, be requested to employ counsel, and to take such steps as they may deem necessary."

Moved by Mr. Youngman, and seconded by Mr. Mace:

"That we bind ourselves to defray a rateable portion of the necessary expenses which will be incurred by employing counsel, &c. in opposing this obnoxious measure."

Moved by Mr. Ryan, and seconded by Mr. Porter:

"That those Chemists and Druggists not present be requested to sign the third Resolution, adopted for the purpose of bearing a portion of the expenses, and that Mr. H. Mace be Treasurer, and Mr. J. S. Norrie Secretary."

A. FOSS, Chairman.

Moved by Dr. M'Kellar, and seconded by Mr. Row:

"That Mr. Foss leave the Chair, and Mr. Mace do take the same," when a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr. Foss for his able conduct in the Chair.

1368 HENRY MACE.

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in order to complete the auditing of the accounts, it is found necessary that the General Annual Meeting advertised to take place ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 25TH JULY INSTANT, should be postponed until TUESDAY, THE 31st JULY.

CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.

July 23. 1372

THE AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will take place, at *Petty's Hotel*, on TUESDAY, JULY 31, *At 4 o'clock p.m.*,

When the amendments proposed at the last Special General Meeting of the Society, to be made in the Rules of the Society:—1. As to the attendance of Directors for receipts of subscriptions and despatch of business. 2. For reducing the number of Directors from twelve to nine. 3. For modifying the constitution of the Finance Committee; and 4. For the adoption of a new rule for forfeiture of shares under certain arrears of fines, will be proposed for confirmation, and the annual report and balance sheet for the year ending the 30th June, 1849, will be brought up, and all general business relative to the Society transacted.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that at such General Annual Meeting, a DIRECTOR, to supply the place declared vacant by ballot, will be elected by the *Shareholders*, who will have also to name five Arbitrators of the Society, in conformity with the provision of the Act of Council in that respect.

The following Shareholders have signified their intention to be put in nomination at the General Annual Meeting for the vacant office of Director, viz:—

R. HENRY WAY, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., Macquarie-street
GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., a retiring director re-eligible
MR. MARTIN GUEST.
Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Abercrombie-street.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.

Sydney, July 20. 1178

SCOTS CHURCH SOIREE.

THE Annual Soirée will take place in the Church, Jamison-street, This Evening, Tuesday, the 24th July, at seven o'clock, when several clergymen and other gentlemen will address the meeting. Tickets, 2s. each (children half-price), may be had of Mr. Murray, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Forrester, Mr. M'Donald, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Gaunson, George-street; Mr. Watson, Cumberland-street; and Mr. M'Pherson, the Clerk of the Church.

An efficient choir will be present on the occasion. 788

(No. 49—145.)

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 21st July, 1849.

COLLECTOR OF RATES FOR BOURKE AND COOK WARDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received at this Office until Monday, the 30th instant, at noon, for the situation of Collector of Rates for Bourke and Cook Wards.

Full particulars as to the salary and duties of the situation may be obtained at this Office.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

1350

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS. TEACHER WANTED.

PERSONS willing to take charge of a Class for the study of Drawing, including Geometrical and Architectural Drawing, are requested to communicate with the Class Sub-Committee, stating their terms, on or before the 28th instant. Further information may be obtained from the Librarian at the Institution.

July 20. 1179

CITY THEATRE,

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Last appearance (but one) of Mr Quin, the Australian Tight Rope Dancer.

THE EVENING'S Entertainments are—THE SEVEN CLERKS; or, THE THREE THIEVES AND THE DENOUNCER. Mr. Quin performs his wonderful feats on the Rope. Comic Dance, by the Clown. Song, The Rover, Mr. W. Wilson. Nigger Song (bone accompaniment), by the Serenaders. Song, Mrs. Chester. To conclude with MARIE; or, A TALE OF THE PONT NEUF. The celebrated dog, Ali Khan Dowler, will dance in the course of the Piece.

N.B.—On Friday Mrs. Hambleton will take her Benefit, when more Novelty will be produced, and Mr. Quin will make his last appearance. 1327

A GRAND BALL AND SUPPER will be held at Mr. JAMES GARVEY'S, Babes in the Wood, George street, Parramatta. Tickets may be had at Mr. MOLLOY'S, Bull's Head, George-street, and at Mr. BIRMINGHAM'S, Kent-street. Double tickets, 8s. 6d; single tickets, 6s. 1311

COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

MR. I. POLACK continues to take the above portraits in a very superior style, and would recommend to those parties requiring accurate likenesses to visit him at his rooms, corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets, opposite the Union Bank.

Price One Guinea each, including a handsome morocco case.

In attendance from 10 till 4. 1187

G. WHITFELD, Miniature Painter, Frances-street, second turning south of Sydney College. Race Course. 1329

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. have removed their Counting-house to George-street, at the corner of Jamison-street.

June 23. 10334

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street. 250

SHENSTONE AND MILLS, Hardware Factors and Commission Merchants, 25, Mary Ann-street, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham, England.

N.B.—Lists of Prices supplied on application, with reference, postage paid. 1235

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, six cases Account Books, consisting of—

Ledgers, Journals, and Letter Books

Account Sales, Cash, and Day Books, of all sizes, and in every description of binding, which will be sold at low prices.

JOHN SANDS.

386, George-street, Opposite the Savings' Bank. 769

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, AND THE CHURCH SERVICE,

Handsomely bound in roan, morocco, and velvet.

JOHN SANDS.

386, George-street. 770

EX HONDURAS.

A. FOSS, Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist, &c., 313, Pitt-street North, has received a fresh supply of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c. QUININE, VALERIANATE of ZINC, Manna, Turkey Opium, Ext. Colocynth Co., Pulvis SCAMMONÆ, Ess. Lemon and Bergamot, Ferri Cit. et Quinine, Rad. Pariera Brava, Strychnine in Crystal, Fo in Hyoscyamus, CREOSOTE, Sp. Æther Nit. Gum Benzoin, Ol. Menth. Pip., MUSK, Prussic Acid, METALLIC BISMUTH, PHOSPHORUS, Oxymuriate Potash, Ol. Caryoph and VERBENA, Otto de Rose, CAYENNE, Ipecacuanha, Fruit, Paregoric, Tolu, Peppermint, Ginger, Rose, Nitre, Morphia and Magnesia Lozenges, Solution of CHLORIDE of LIME and CHLORIDE of ZINC, Adhesive Plaster, OXLEY'S ESSENCE of GINGER, BUTLER'S Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Diamond Cement, FRANK'S SPECIFIC, Infant Preservative, HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA, Turlington's Balsam, BEATSON'S RING WORM and Gowland's Lotion, Dixon's, BLAIR'S, Norton's, Roberts's, HUNT'S, Powell's, Holloway's, Morrison's, Hooper's, WELCH'S, and Scot's Pills; POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed, SHEPHERD'S Ipecacuanha Lozenges, and LOCOCK'S PULMONIC Wafers; Wax Carriage LIGHTS and TAPERS, Fine Turkey SPONGE, Brass White Metal and Telescope ENEMA APPARATUS, DINNIFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, Flesh Gloves and Belts, Elastic Gum Bougies and Catheters, Wax Vestas, CANARY Seed, &c., &c. 1366

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Tin, IC, IX, IXX

AT T. WOOLLEY'S, George and King streets.

1189 1313

TO BUYERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY invite gentlemen and others requiring Outfits for California, to inspect their unrivalled Stock of Ready-made Clothing, Shirts, Hats, &c., where, at the shortest notice, they can be supplied with every possible requisite.

N. B.—Complete suits of the universally approved repellant Waterproof Clothing.

George-street, Opposite the Post Office.

417

FRENCH STAY WAREHOUSE,

311, PITT-STREET

VICTOR PROTOIS begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has just opened a very choice selection of new Goods, adapted to the present season, comprising a variety of

French cashmeres
Delaines
Printed flannel
Jenny Lind cashmere
Merinos, Orleans, Alpacas
A variety of evening dresses
Printed French cambric, warranted fast colours
Calico, longcloth, Irish linen, and nursery diaper
1 Case French cashmere shawls
1 Ditto French and English stays, from 6s. upwards
1 Ditto corset de la cour Française
A large assortment of French and English perfumery
1 Case French flowers, cap, bonnet, and head dress
1 Ditto millinery, consisting of silk, velvet, and satin bonnets, caps, &c.
Brushes and combs in endless variety

Madame Protois begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that she receives their own materials for making up as usual, and those who favour her with their orders, will find them attended to with punctuality and neatness.

N B.—Mourning always ready made to suit all parties. Wedding orders executed on the shortest notice. 1214

JUST OPENED, by the undersigned—

Two trunks French boots and shoes, by Hubert (de Paris)
Two ditto ditto shoes, bronze, Spanish patent
One ditto ditto slippers, velvet, carpet, Venetian fur lined
Two ditto ditto boots, by Homan and Co., consisting of Adelaide
One ditto ditto cashmere shoes, buttoned channels; cloth and patent seal boots
Two ditto ditto boots, cloth goloshed, double soles, to lace and button, from 7s. upwards
Two ditto ditto shoes, double soles, patent
Two ditto ditto ditto, lasting, patent and Spanish
French and English white and black satin shoes, from 5s. upwards
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS, patent elastic sides
Ditto dress boots.

VICTOR PROTOIS, 311, Pitt-street.

1213

JUST RECEIVED,

EX JOHN BRIGHT AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has pleasure in informing his customers and the public, that he has just opened

20 TRUNKS OF GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

which he is enabled to offer at prices fully 20 per cent. below the usual price. Amongst them will be found the following, worthy of particular attention,—

Gentlemen's superfine cloth
Ditto Taglioni coats, from 25s.
Boys' ditto ditto, 16s.
Boys' Tweed coats, 7s.
Gentlemen's ditto, 7s. 6d.
Men's pilot coats, 10s.

N.B.—Clothing of every description made to measure, style, quality, and workmanship ensured. The Tailoring department being under the superintendence of Mr Hunter, so long foreman to the Bee Hive. 464

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BLUE AND INVISIBLE TAGLIONI OVER COATS

THE PRINCE ALBERT DRIVING COAT
BEAVER COATS, WADDED AND QUILTED
GREAT COATS IN GREAT VARIETY

AT CHISHOLM'S, Pitt-street.

9655

NOTICE.

ANTONIO MILATOVICH having determined upon visiting Europe as speedily as possible, for the purpose of selecting a new and varied stock suitable to the wants of his large and respectable connexion, would request that, prior to his departure, such of his customers whose accounts are now outstanding, will at once settle the same, and all claims against him be sent in for liquidation.

A. M. would observe, that as it is necessary to close all accounts prior to his departure, he will be under the necessity of placing in the hands of his solicitor such parties' accounts who do not comply with this notice.

For the purpose of facilitating A. M.'s departure, and reducing his stock, he has determined upon selling every article at cost price, "for cash;" and respectfully requests those gentlemen who have hitherto so kindly supported him (during the last six years,) to favour him with such orders as they may require previous to his departure.

No. 487, George-street, Opposite the Barrack Gate.

July 24. 1316

TRUE MEDICINAL LEECHES.

THESE Leeches are rarely to be met with; they are much safer and more effective in their application than the ordinary leech of the colony. To be obtained from

J. S. NORRIE, Practical Chemist, Pitt-street.

1354

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATEN HAY, hydraulic pressed, and of superior quality, now landing, ex Cadet, from Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned.

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

1314

NEW FRUITS, &c.

EX PHŒNICIAN.

NOW LANDING, in the finest possible condition, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned—

13 Barrels Patras currants
5 Ditto Chesme raisins
40 Boxes ditto ditto
40 Boxes Muscatel ditto, in layers
20 Ditto Jordan Almonds
10 Bags Barcelona nuts
10 Barrels walnuts
2 Bales soft shell almonds
80 Drums Turkey figs
200 Tins Sardines
20 Cases ½ pint and pint salad oil
3 Chests Solazzi juice
5 Bags pimento
250 Tins red herrings, in 1, 2, and 4 dozen tins
20 Ditto finest Bermuda arrowroot
20 Cases Colman's starch
10 Ditto ditto blue
10 Barrels split peas
2 Hogsheads basket salt
25 Jars tartaric acid
25 Ditto cream tartar
25 Ditto carbonate soda

THOMAS TAYLOR, Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse, 452, George-street.

DUBLIN HOUSE,

455, GEORGE-STREET

WOODS AND MEEHAN beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a large parcel of Ladies' Boots, of beautiful quality, expressly ordered for this colony, price 6s. per pair.

Also, a few trunks of stout Lasting Shoes, at 2s. 6d. per pair.

July 24. 1365

BRAZIERS' AND SHEATHING COPPER. COPPER RODS AND NAILS.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Braziers' copper, 8, 10, 12, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 50 lbs.

Sheathing copper, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 oz.

Copper rods, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, and 1⅛ inch

Copper nails, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 1¾ inch.

F. M'NAB, 22, Macquarie-place.

117

EX JOHN WITT, HONDURAS, &c., &c.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned,—

60 Boxes Muscatels } in prime condition
150 Octaves ditto }
4 Casks soft-shell almonds
20 Barrels Patras currants
20 Boxes Belmont sperm candles
40 Drums fine Turkey figs
10 Bags Barcelona nuts
5 Casks Scotch oatmeal
40 Boxes figs
50 Cases Eleme raisins
1 Case Sardines
34 Cases bottled fruits
2 Cases white wine vinegar
1 Case maccaroni
3 Cases bleached ginger
1 Case prepared groats
1 Case prepared chocolate, containing milk and sugar
3 Cases herrings
50 Half-hogsheads Champion's No. 24 pickling vinegar
16 Cases pints and half-pints salad oil
1 Bale fine candle cotton
50 Cases, pints, pickles
20 Cases, quarts, ditto
6 Cases genuine Worcester sauce
5 Cases assorted sauces
60 Cases fine Durham mustard, lbs. and half-lbs.
7 Casks bleached ginger
10 Casks split peas
3 Cases herring paste
2 Cases anchovy ditto
20 Cases London starch
5 Barrels pimento
10 Boxes Valencia almonds
10 Boxes Jordan ditto
5 Barrels Turkey raisins
3 Tons rock salt
4 Cases curd soap
&c., &c.

A. FOSS, 313, Pitt-street North.

1185

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Wool bags
Wilkinson's sheep shears
J. and H. Sorby's ditto
Best sewing twine
Straight and bent sewing needles
Norway rag stones
Lump raddle
Bluestone

T. WOOLLEY, George and King streets.

1190

BYASS'S AND MARZETTI'S BOTTLED BEER. TAYLOR'S, WHITBREAD'S, BARCLAY'S AND GUINESS'S STOUT,

BY the latest arrivals, and on sale at the Stores of—

J. W. ROCHE. Rainbow, Pitt and King streets.

Martell's and Hennessey's Brandy, Clouzeau's Pale Brandy in one dozen cases, Lowndes's, Dunbar's, and Crosse and Blackwell's Old Tom, in one, two, and three dozen cases; bottled and draught Wines in great variety, genuine Campbelltown Whiskey, and every article in the Wine and Spirit Trade of the best quality and lowest possible prices. 1350

FOR SALE.

FINE DEMERARA RUM, 3 O.P., in hogsheads and puncheons
Bottled Ale and Stout
Geneva, in cases
Brandy (Martell's), dark and pale
Sugar—Java, Manila, and Mauritius
Tea—Hysonskin, in chests and halves
Rice, Pepper, Cloves, &c., &c.

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Spring-street.

9728

TAYLOR'S PORTER.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Phœnician.

TUCKER, LINGARD AND CO., 421, George-street.

1314

BARRATT'S TWIST.

911 W. H. ALDIS.

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.

10026 THACKER AND CO.

ALLSOPP'S ALE.—For Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned,—

Allsopp's No. 3 Ale, brewed in October, 1848
Allsopp's Bottled Ale, in 3 dozen casks

403 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ROCK SALT, on Sale by the undersigned,—

S. PEEK AND CO., Importers and Dealers.

1318

DERWENT POTATOES

Derwent onions

Landing from the Emma, from Hobart Town.

JOHN FEARNLEY, Importer, Noted Cheap Corn Stores, Lower George street.

The real Derwent seed potatoes, by the bag or ton. 1356

WOOLPACKS, MUTTON HAMS, &c.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—

Heavy woolpacks, in bales of 50 or 100

A few tierces of prime salt beef, pork, and neat's tongues

Also,

2000 very superior mutton hams, suitable for shippers to the Islands, or California.

W. HINDSON, 3, Macquarie-place.

10281

SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS WILL PLEASE

REMEMBER that, from the superior quality of ALLEN'S BEST BROWN SOAP, it is cheaper to pay carriage on it than on any other manufactured in the colony.

N.B.—Tallow taken in exchange at its highest value at the

7819 Manufactory, Sussex-street.

STOCK AND STATION ON THE LACHLAN.

FOR SALE, one thousand head, more or less, of quiet and well-bred Cattle, running at Hyandra on the River Lachlan, with right of station given in.

The station, held under lease from the Crown for 14 years, being well watered in the driest seasons, and affording abundant pasturage for double that number of stock.

For further particulars application must be made to Mr. ALEXANDER LONG, Goulburn; or, to Mr. WILLIAM LONG, Merchant, Sydney.

Goulburn, June 10. 9616

AN ENTIRE HORSE FOR SALE,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET, OR FOR THE TURF.

THE undersigned having two horses, would sell one by private contract, the purchaser to make his selection.

1. Young Toss is a black bay horse, rising six years old, fifteen hands and a half high, small speck on forehead, of great symmetry and action. His sire, Old Toss, imported by H. H. Kater, Esq

Young Toss was so highly admired by the Judges appointed at the two last Agricultural Meetings held at Windsor, that they gave him two successive medals.

2. Shamrock, bay, rising four years old, sixteen hands and a half high; his sire, Old Saint John; dam, got by Old Emigrant; grand-dam by Old Bay Camerton, and out of an Hector mare, purchased from the late Captain M'Arthur.

The above can be seen at the residence of the undersigned, and every other particular relating to pedigree, if required, with price, on every day except Sunday.

N.B.—Also, several blood and carriage horses, fit for the Indian market.

PATRICK AND MICHAEL MAHONEY, Pitt Town.

July 23. 1310

CHANCE FOR SCHOOL FURNITURE.

AS the Committee of St. Andrew's Scots Model School, corner of Kent and Bathurst street, are, from want of pecuniary funds just now, unable to pay for the use of the desks, gallery, forms, &c., supplied by Mr. Balmain, the late teacher of the Seminary, the public are respectfully informed a public sale of these articles will be held at the building,

ON TUESDAY,

At 1 o'clock, P.M., offering no reserve.

P. S.—Mr. B. begs respectfully to state that the amount of the money he paid to the Rev. Dr M'Garvie for the time he occupied the building, raised by public contribution, was £56 2s. 6d. 1317

PARRAMATTA.

TO BE SOLD OR LET ON A LEASE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

100 ACRES of LAND (a grant to Henry Wilde) on the Kissing Point Road, near Mr H. Macarthur's gate. It adjoins Mr. R. Green's land, and it has lately been in his occupation. For particulars apply (if by letter to be post-paid) to

HENRY WILDE, Muswellbrook.

July 14. 1084

TO BE SOLD, an allotment of land on the east side of Kent-street North, having 66 feet frontage to that street, and being one of what are known as the "Quarry Allotments," adjoining Fort Phillip.

Apply at the office of Mr. MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street. 1306

CAPEL SMITH.

IF Mr. CAPEL SMITH, formerly with Major Innes, at Port Macquarie, will call on Messrs. Minithorpe and Co., 557, George-street, Sydney, he will receive a communication from his friends in London. 57

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

TO THE WIDOW (IF ANY) AND TO THE NEXT OF KIN OF JAMES MUNN LATE OF SYDNEY IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE SURVEYOR DECEASED.

GREETING—

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the Proctor of Jane Elizabeth Milne a creditor of the said deceased that the said James Munn departed this life on or about the twenty sixth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight (having at the time of his death goods chattels and credits in the colony aforesaid) intestate We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your Proctor duly constituted before our said Court at the Court House King-street Sydney on the sixth day of August now next at the hour of ten of the clock on the forenoon of the same day and there to abide if occasion shall require during the sitting of the said Court and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased or otherwise to shew sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any why the same should not be committed to the said Jane Elizabeth Milne a creditor of the said deceased on giving sufficient security And further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Jane Elizabeth Milne as a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen Knight our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney this eighteenth day of July, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

G. P. F. GREGORY, Registrar of Supreme Court.

THURLOW AND GRANT, Proctors for the said Jane Elizabeth Milne, 308 Pitt-street Sydney. 1054

NOTICE.—THOMAS MURPHY, of the Adelphi Hotel, York-street, Sydney, Licensed Victualler, did, on the 29th June last, assign and transfer all his book debts, claims, and demands; and that such deed of assignment now lies at the office of the undersigned, and all debts are to be paid to the undersigned, for the Assignee, whose receipt only will be held a sufficient discharge for any debt due to the said Thomas Murphy, on the said 29th of June last.

E. J. CORY, King-street, Sydney, Attorney for the Assignee.

1355

NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late Mr. E. W. Simpson, in the firm of Simpson and Brett, ceases from this date.

The business will henceforward be carried on by

HORATIO BRETT.

July 23. 1360

THIS is to give notice, to Henry Shaw, who came in the Waterloo, of London, 1833, and Thomas Shaw, cigar-maker, who came in the Mary Ann, 1834, sons of Daniel Shaw, engine-keeper and waterman, of St. John's, Horsleydown, London;—there is money left them by their aunt, and they can have it immediately by applying, if by letter, post-paid, at Donaldson's Buildings, Crown-street, South Head Road, Sydney.

SAMUEL CONRY.

July 24. 1326

GEORGE DUNCAN CRAIG'S ESTATE. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE first dividend of 5s. in the pound will be payable on Wednesday next, 25th July, at No. 481, George-street, to those parties who have signed the Deed of Assignment. Vouchers of debt must be produced.

THOMAS BARKER,
RICHARD FAWCETT,
JAMES HENDERSON,

1289 Trustees in the estate of G. D. Craig.

CAUTIONS RESPECTING TITLES TO PROPERTY.

IN future no advertisement or caution, forbidding parties to purchase property advertised for sale, will be inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, unless signed or countersigned by an attorney.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Coromandel, for Calcutta; Resolution, for the South Sea Fishery.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 23.—Pilot, 3, Wood, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Elizabeth, 40, Roberts, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Edward, 29, Davis, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals; Primus, 38, Howard, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals; Chance, 38, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 51 tons coals; Traveller's Bride, 30, Milham, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Bee, 12, Coulson, from Kiama, with 400 bushels wheat, 70 bushels maize, 10 cwt. bacon, 2 cwt. potatoes; Norna, 35, Bloxham, from Broulee, with 55 tons potatoes, 2 tons wheat, 30 cwt. bacon; Currency Lass, 20, Ringland, from Broulee, with 20 tons potatoes; Cricket Player, 12, Loutit, from the Hawkesbury River, with 400 bushels maize, 150 bushels wheat; Maria Prudence, 26, Lesslie, from Wollongong, with 102 bags grain, 1200 palings, 4 kegs butter.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 23.—Thistle, steamer, 127 Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Woodbury, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Mermaid, 20, M'Guigan, for Camdenhaven in ballast; Elizabeth, 40, Roberts; Edward, 29, Davis; Primus, 38, Howard; Chance, 38, Campbell; Pilot, 31, Wood; and Traveller's Bride, 30, Milham, for Newcastle, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

July 23.—Coromandel, barque, 639 tons, Captain Norman, for Calcutta: 585 ingots copper, H. Ferris; 895 ingots copper, W. S. Boyd; 1307 ingots copper, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 8 cases old copper, R. Campbell; 10 cases preserves, W. Nimmo and Co.; 22 horses, J. G. Davidson; 24 horses, Francis Smith; 1 horse, Samuel Raymond; 1 horse, J. W. Cheeseborough; 3 horses, Louis Barber; 6 horses, Dr. James Mitchell; 9 horses, Davidson and Co; 1 horse, A. W. Young; 5 horses, Sir T. L. Mitchell; 3 horses, Thomas L. Patch; 1 horse, John Brown; 1 horse, Edward Cox; 1 horse, J. S. Rodd; 1 horse, Russell.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follow:—

FOR THE INDIAN PORTS, AND ENGLAND (OVERLAND.)—By the Coromandel, this day, at noon.

FOR LONDON.—By the London, to-morrow evening, at six.

The 12 bales and 11 cases haberdashery in the Phœnician, consigned to order, should have been consigned to Price, Favenc, and Gwyn.

The barque Albion sailed from London for Sydney direct on the 26th March, and not via Adelaide, as reported in yesterday's *Herald*. The Indian sailed for Adelaide and Sydney on the 11th April.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

July		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
24	TUESDAY	6 57	5 3	11 11	11 32

Moon, 1st quarter, 10 40 A.M., July 27.

Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION BILL.

RESUMING our examination of Dr DICKSON's Bill "to regulate the medical profession," we find that by the seventh section "the Board shall have power to examine and grant a certificate to any person desirous of carrying on the business of an apothecary, or chemist, or druggist, if they shall be satisfied that he has served an apprenticeship of at least five years to an apothecary, or chemist, or druggist, and that he is proficient in the art of preparing and compounding drugs and chemicals." From the wording of this section it appears to us that its object is retrospective as well as prospective, that all the apothecaries, chemists, and druggists, now in practice and business are to be subjected to an examination of proficiency as well as those who shall hereafter be desirous of obtaining the required certificate, That the Board will have the power to grant or withhold such certificate, and that such of our respectable chemists and druggists who are advanced in years, who have been long in business and who have enjoyed, in the manipulation and compounding of medicines, the confidence of the public, will have to place themselves in a position by which their profession or business may be destroyed by the certificate being withheld. As the rights and privileges of the apothecaries who were in actual practice in England were duly recognised at the period of the passing of the Apothecaries' Act in 1815, so in the case of the apothecaries, chemists, and druggists, in New South Wales, those in actual practice or business, should, without examination, be recognised as duly qualified, and receive their certificate from the proposed Medical Board.

The eighth section enacts—

That the said Board shall admit to examination and grant a certificate of qualification to any person desirous of becoming an assistant or apprentice to any apothecary, or chemist, or druggist, or compounder and vendor of drugs or medicines, by retail, if they shall be satisfied that he is competent thereto by acquirements and character;

Whilst the twelfth section provides a penalty against any apothecary, chemist, or druggist, taking into his service an assistant or apprentice who shall not have obtained the requisite certificate.

Returning to the eighth section, we do not clearly see what Dr. DICKSON intends by examining the assistant or apprentice as to his being "competent by acquirements." If it refers only to his preliminary education, it would be as well to say so, and render the section more intelligible, for we must confess that it appears to us that the word "competent" would signify able to undertake the grinding of pills and the preparing of boluses, an occupation which the apothecary, chemist, or druggist, is expressly forbidden by the 12th section to permit to be done, until the assistant or apprentice has safely stemmed the ordeal of the Medical Board.

The recovery of fees is provided for by the ninth section.—The physician's fee is to be no longer an "honorarium;" like the surgeon, apothecary, chemist, and druggist he is to be empowered to recover his fees by legal process. And if this section had been confined to remedying the injustice under which the physician has hitherto laboured in the hands of a dishonest patient, it is all that is required, as the surgeon, apothecary, chemist, and druggist can at present effect that by law which this section proposes to give them by statute.

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries not being legally qualified, and who practise for fee or reward, and chemists and druggists carrying on business as such, are on conviction for every such offence to forfeit and pay a sum left blank, to be recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace, so at least says section ten. And though it professes to vest a power in the Justices, the acts of the Justices will prove abortive—the recovering a penalty in a summary way should be more clearly defined, and if this section be intended to be acted upon the Justices should have power to levy on the goods and chattels of a person convicted under this section, and in the event of the goods and chattels being insufficient to cover the amount of the penalty, they should be invested with power to imprison the person so convicted. As the Act is stringent upon the practitioner, it should be equally stringent on the empiric.

But of all the sections in the Bill none have given greater dissatisfaction than the eleventh. It proposes to enact—

That it shall be lawful for the said Board, or any two members thereof, accompanied by the Secretary of the Board, to visit from time to time any shop kept for the compounding and vending of any drugs or chemicals, and to examine the qualities and preparations of such drugs or chemicals; and upon finding in any such shop any of the said drugs or chemicals of bad or injurious quality, or badly or improperly prepared, to seize and detain the same; and on conviction the person keeping such shop shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding   pounds, to be recovered in manner aforesaid; and the drugs or chemicals so seized and detained shall be destroyed.

We mentioned in our former article that the third section of the Act provides that the "Medical Board of Examiners shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine legally qualified members of the medical profession, one of whom shall be nominated by the GOVERNOR to be the President, and another to be the Secretary to the said Board," to the utter exclusion of the chemists and druggists. And it is the Board so constituted, or any two of its members, and the Secretary, who are to enjoy the privilege of ransacking the shops of the chemists and druggists. There can be no question that a Board of Inspection would be most desirable, but it needs no argument to show that such a Board of Inspection should be composed of persons who are the best qualified for such a purpose. It rarely happens that a medical practitioner follows up the chemical education which he received as a student. His occupations in practice prevent him devoting so much time to it as daily improvements in the science of chemistry require. He contents himself with preparing his tinctures, whilst quinine, strychnine, morphia, and other medicines, more difficult of preparation, he procures from the chemist. And as to the purity of the latter he is indebted in a great measure to the respectability of the house from whence they are procured. Rarely has the medical practitioner the time, patience, or inclination to test their genuineness. He is in the hands of the chemist, and by the chemist he may be supplied with spurious drugs and adulterated medicines. But who is so capable of ascertaining the purity of these medicines as those who are in the habit of manufacturing them daily? If chemists and druggists were admitted to the Medical Board, to form a portion or the whole of the Board of Inspection, the difficulty would be removed; but we are quite certain that if the power of inspection be confided to the Medical Board alone, pure drugs and chemicals will occasionally become condemned, whilst impure and adulterated drugs and chemicals will pass muster.

The chemists and druggists are entitled to be represented at the Board, and as they have already petitioned the Legislature, praying to be heard by counsel, we hope they will insist upon their right to have an infusion of their own body into the proposed Board.

The remainder of the Bill proposes to give the Medical Board the power of making by-laws, to register and publish annually the names of persons qualified under the Act, and concludes by providing for the appropriation of fees and penalties.

In case of conviction under any of the penal clauses no right of appeal is conferred by the Bill, a right which we think but just and proper under the circumstances. The Bill, in all probability will be committed during the present week, and as it is one affecting more or less the safety of the public, we hope the Council will scrutinize the different clauses with care and patience.

A full report (from *The Times*) on the motion of Mr. F. SCOTT for a Select Committee of the House of Commons to enquire into the government of the colonies, appears in the Supplement to this morning's *Herald*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY.

BEFORE the FULL COURT.

HAWLEY v. WANT.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE delivered the judgment of the Court as follows:—

The plaintiff declared as the surviving copartner of Thomas Burdekin, on a promissory note for £100, indorsed to them; made by the defendant on the 9th November 1842, in favour of Charles Wilson or order, payable on demand.

The defendant pleaded, first, that he made the note for Wilson's accommodation only; to be discounted by Burdekin and Hawley, upon the terms that they would not require the defendant to pay it, until they had failed to get the same paid, with interest at twenty-five per cent., out of moneys then coming to Wilson, as one of the commissioners for making partition of the Riley Estate; and that they would, if possible, get the note paid, with interest, out of such moneys;—that the note was indorsed to, and discounted by Burdekin and Hawley, with notice of, and subject to, the premises; and that, at the time of such indorsement and discount, an agreement in writing was made between them and Wilson, in the terms above mentioned;—and that afterwards, and before the defendant was required by Burdekin and Hawley to pay the note, and in the life time of Burdekin, sums of money amounting to more than the principal and interest thereon were coming to Wilson, as such Commissioner; out of which the indorsees might have got payment, if they had used proper endeavours in that behalf—but that they neglected to do so. The defendant pleaded a second plea, to the same effect as the first; except that the concluding allegation was, that out of the sums so coming to Wilson, the indorsees had in fact received payment.—The replication to the first of these pleas was *De injuria*; and to the other, by leave of a Judge, *first*, that the note was not indorsed under the circumstances alleged; and *secondly*, that after the indorsement there were no sums of money coming to Wilson, as such Commissioner, out of which the indorsees could have obtained or did obtain payment.

The case was tried before Mr. Justice Manning; when evidence was gone into of a great number of facts and details, in explanation of the circumstances out of which the transaction arose, and in support of the pleas. The only facts, however, which need now be stated, are the following.

Under a suit in Equity, in which Burdekin was then plaintiff, four Commissioners—of whom Wilson was one—were in 1841 appointed, for partitioning the Riley Estate into shares, to one of which Burdekin was entitled. In that suit Messrs. Carr and Owen were solicitors for Burdekin, and Mr. Norton for the other parties; but it was arranged, that the former should act for all the parties, with respect to the survey and partition. In October 1841, an arrangement was made by Mr. Owen, with the Commissioners, settling the amount of their charges, and the mode in which they should carry on the work. In pursuance of that arrangement, Wilson and the Commissioner associated with him proceeded to make surveys, not merely of the Riley properties in and near Sydney, but also of an estate called Bloomfield, at Mittagong. That estate was surveyed by them early in 1842, under written directions addressed to them, as Commissioners, by Carr and Owen, in December 1841. A sum of money had been placed in the hands of Mr. Norton, for meeting the expenses of the survey; out of which payments were from time to time made by him. From that fund Wilson received £423 1s.—by various payments, ending on the 24th June, 1842. For some time afterwards, the survey languished for want of further funds. Mr Burdekin repeatedly urged the Commissioners to proceed; offering one of them the advance of a weekly sum. Wilson proposed that Burdekin should advance him £100 on account of the work; and ultimately Burdekin agreed to do so, if he would procure a guarantee that the amount should be repaid, out of the moneys coming to him. Some discussion and negociation ensued, as to the mode in which the security should be given. In the course of these, Wilson having on one occasion told Burdekin that Mr. Want objected to the rate of interest, and having observed that he (Wilson) might not get paid for some years, Burdekin answered that he would himself take the payments into his own hands. At length, on the 9th November 1842, the promissory note declared upon was given.

On receiving that note, Mr. Burdekin gave a cheque for the amount, and a memorandum signed by him in the names of himself and his partner, addressed to Wilson, in the words following—"We agree to cash R. J. Want's note to you, of November 9, 1842, one hundred pounds; and we will not require Mr. Want to pay this bill, until we have failed to get this sum, and interest thereon at the rate of 25 per cent., out of the first money coming to you as commissioner of the Riley Estate. And we have received from you an order on Mr. Norton, and Messrs. Carr and Co., as the attorneys to the said estate, to hold all moneys coming to you; so as to enable us to get the money, if possible, without being chargeable to Mr. Want. It is understood, that you apply yourself diligently to bringing the commission to a close; and it is only on this condition, that we lend the money."—On the same occasion, Wilson gave the order mentioned in the memorandum.

After this advance, Wilson proceeded with the survey; and continued so employed until the month of February, 1843, when the work was completed. During this time, Burdekin repeatedly urged him to speed the work; and, on one occasion, provided (or offered to provide) materials to expedite it. The amount of the work done by Wilson, within this period, was proved to have been upwards of £200. A further sum of £50 was advanced by Burdekin to him, about October 1843; on which a memorandum, dated the 12th of that month, was signed by Wilson as follows: "I agree to allow you interest, at the rate of 25 per cent, until I get a settlement as Commissioner of the Riley Estate; and engage that your advances made to me, viz. £100 and £50, shall be paid out of the first money, before I myself receive anything." There was no evidence that the defendant was privy, in any respect, to the fact of this second advance. It appears that another sum of £50 was advanced or paid to Wilson afterwards; but when in particular, or under what circumstances, was not shown. According to Burdekin's own account, it must have been at or near the time of the advance of the previous fifty. These two smaller amounts, and the sum for which the note was given, are supposed to constitute the £200 hereinafter mentioned, as paid to Wilson by Burdekin.

At the close of their work, the Commissioners had sent in their accounts, in which Wilson claimed upwards of £800. They were informed, however, that the accounts would have to be settled by the Master in Equity. Owing to various causes of delay, the Master's final Report was not made until April 1848; after the death of both Burdekin and Wilson. By it, he disallowed very nearly one-half of the amount claimed by the Commissioners; principally on the ground that the Bloomfield Estate, and other properties surveyed, did not belong exclusively to the estate in suit. The Master, by the same Report, proceeded to find the amounts paid to the several Commissioners; and, amongst others, he found that Burdekin had paid £200 to Wilson. That sum is described, as having been "in part payment of the costs, charges, and expenses of the commission;"—and, referring to the "State of Facts" laid before him, as the foundation for his Report, the Master said that the total amount allowed, in respect of Wilson in particular, was only £343 8s. 6d.; and that the £200 so paid by Burdekin, was claimed as paid on the 12th October 1843—being the date of the last memorandum given by Wilson.

By that "State of Facts" the plaintiffs in the suit claimed that there should be allowed to Wilson, for his charges, £623 1s.; being the total amount of the moneys (£423 1s., and £200,) paid by Mr. Norton and by Burdekin, respectively. The Master's Report was founded upon a reference, to inquire and report what was claimed by the Commissioners, and how much ought to be allowed them; and whether any part of their charges had been paid; and by and to whom. The Report was confirmed by this Court, in its Equity jurisdiction, shortly after its date. The reference was directed in 1844; during the lifetime of Burdekin. The State of Facts, however, was not brought in until after his death; and when his Executors were plaintiffs in his stead. The Master's Report, and the Order confirming it, were given in evidence in this action, by the plaintiff; and the State of Facts was put in by the defendant.

It was contended for the plaintiff, at the trial, that no sum could be said to have been coming or to have come to Wilson, "*as a Commissioner*," except such as the Master might allow, or has now allowed, on taxation:—and that, as the Master allowed him only an amount which falls short of the payments made before the guarantee given, no sum whatever was coming to him, as Commissioner, after the advance, within the meaning of the memorandum. Upon this view of the law, the reception of evidence, as to the work actually done after the guarantee, was objected to as immaterial. It was also contended, that the several conversations with Burdekin, which preceded and accompanied the transaction of the advance, were inadmissible; because they terminated in a written document. And the actings and doings of Burdekin, and his solicitors, in the partition suit, and especially of Burdekin's executors, were not evidence (it was said) against this plaintiff, because he was a stranger, in fact and in interest, to that suit.

The Judge ruled against the plaintiff, and received the evidence. His Honor said that the guarantee did not, as he thought, use the expression "as a Commissioner," in such a technical sense, as to exclude all earnings but those which the Master in Equity might allow; but that it was merely descriptive—showing rather the capacity which the Commissioners filled, by private arrangement with the parties. His Honor was of opinion, that as the guarantee given by Burdekin, in conjunction with the now plaintiff, made Mr. Want's liability depend upon a matter connected with the Equity suit, the actings of Burdekin and his Solicitors, and the knowledge of Burdekin as to the employment and remuneration of the Commissioners, legitimately affected the questions at issue, notwithstanding that the plaintiff was not a party to that suit. The Judge told the Jury that, the arrangement set out in the pleas having been proved, the leading point to which they should direct their attention was, whether moneys sufficient to cover the advance and interest were "coming" to Wilson, as a Commissioner, before the defendant was called upon to pay the note:—for if they were of that opinion, it was clear that Burdekin and Hawley, having Wilson's order on the Solicitors, and Burdekin having taken on himself the future payments for Wilson's work, as Commissioner, the holders either might have obtained, or did obtain payment. If the Jury thought that money had in fact *come*, in respect of services after the advance, then it was clear that money must have been *coming*, within the language of the pleas. But the plaintiff, by putting in the Master's Report, furnished evidence that money had in fact come to Wilson, after the advance, by the hands of Burdekin; which money, if paid over to Wilson irrespectively of that advance, was paid in Burdekin's own wrong, as against Want, and, if retained to cover such advance, satisfied the note. His Honor said, that it was immaterial which of the pleas was found for the defendant; but that, as they were inconsistent, the Jury must select one exclusively. The Jury found for the defendant on the second plea, (that is, that the money had actually come to Burdekin's hands,) and for the plaintiff on the first plea.

The several objections taken at the trial, with the additional one that the verdict was against the evidence, and a complaint of misdirection by the Judge, were argued before us by Mr. Darvall and Mr. Fisher for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor General and Mr. Broadhurst for the defendant. The following authorities were cited:—Young v. Sutton, 2 V. and B. 365; Ambrose v. The Dunmow Union, 8 Beav. 43; Jaggers v. Binnings, 1 Star. R. 64; and 1 Phil. on Ev. 398.

We have, at different times since the argument, conferred on and very fully considered this case; and we are of opinion, that the verdict ought not to be disturbed. The facts are complicated, and very peculiar; but the questions of law, to which they give rise, are few. The plaintiff here sues on a promissory note; and the ..by admits it to have been indorsed, not to Burdekin alone, but to himself jointly with Burdekin. The latter, however, acquired the title to the note under a contract, limiting the defendant's liability; and the plaintiff cannot avail himself of the title, and at the same time reject the qualification accompanying its transfer. The note, by a negociation carried on through the intervention of Burdekin and Wilson, was made upon a condition; and it would be monstrous to maintain, that this plaintiff could elect to adopt the agency of his partner, under such circumstances, so far only as it tended to his own benefit. Then, if bound by the *whole* contract and arrangement, and not a part of it merely, how is the question to be determined what moneys came, or were or should be coming, to Wilson, as a Commissioner for partitioning the Riley Estate, without looking at all that passed, in reference to his employment, in and connected with the suit out of which that employment arose? The plaintiff here himself put in, at the trial of this cause, the Report of the Master, and the Order of the Court confirming it, in the partition suit; and yet he would contend, that the documents on which that Report was in part founded, and to which it referred, were not admissible in evidence against him. It was the Master's duty to ascertain, among other things, what sums had been paid to the Commissioners, and by whom: and he found, that £200 had been paid to Wilson by Burdekin. He reported, no doubt, that only £343 or thereabouts was Wilson's due, in the whole; and, for the reasons given by the Master, a larger sum probably could not, on taxation, have been allowed him. But the plaintiff in this action cannot use the Report, we think, for one purpose, and reject it for every other. And the question, what was "coming" to Wilson, as the expression was used in the contract between Want and the firm of Burdekin and Hawley, evidenced by the memorandum of 9th November 1842, will depend on the undertaking of the parties to it; to be collected from a fair construction of the document.

We do not see why the expression, as used in that contract, should be considered to mean "allowed on taxation" only. The more natural, seems to us to be the true meaning. According to the memorandum, the object Burdekin had in view was, not to enjoy the high rate of interest stipulated for on the loan, but to bring the survey to a speedy close; and, for that purpose, Wilson was to apply himself diligently to the work, and Burdekin and Hawley were to be repaid, out of the first money coming to him for it. Then, as a part of the transaction, and to show what moneys would be coming to Wilson, the previous state of things existing between the parties, (that is, between him and Burdekin,) and the nature of Wilson's employment as Commissioner, under Burdekin's solicitors, and the rate of remuneration which he was to receive, and the extent of the work which he afterwards performed, by reason of that employment, were properly—if not necessarily—receivable in evidence. Whether Wilson could have sued any of the parties for his fees, is beside this question. Under the Acts of Parliament relating to Magistrates, certain provisions exist for their protection, in respect of things done by them as such; and yet any act done by reason of their office, though not by *virtue* of it, is protected. Here, the survey had extended to more objects, than the Court had probably intended the Commissioners to embrace. But this was the result of express instructions, which they had received from the Solicitors, acting for all the parties; and the payments made by Mr. Norton, most probably, were principally (or to a great extent) on account of the extra work thus performed. If so, the £200 afterwards paid by Burdekin ought, exclusively, to be taken as paid on account of what the Master allowed. The work was at a stand still, when the advance now in question was made; and it was made avowedly to induce the Commissioners to proceed. But all that they did subsequently, it appears pretty clear, was strictly within the scope of their authority. Nor was anything done by the Commissioners, as far as we collect, at any time, that was not by "reason" of their employment, though it may not have been, as to some of their work before November 1842, quite by "virtue" of it.

The conclusion as to the £200 paid Wilson by Burdekin, whensoever paid, (assuming it, as we clearly may, to have been after the making of the note,) is a very obvious one. There is no pretence for saying, that this money was not paid him, or was meant by Burdekin to have been paid him as *Commissioner*. But, as the work since the 9th November 1842 was within the prescribed duty of the Commissioners, it was actually paid him as Commissioner. Therefore that amount was, on that date, *coming* to Wilson as Commissioner. We will not suppose, that this £200 was over and above the £100 advanced in November 1842, and the £50 advanced or paid in October 1843; but that it included those sums. We are strongly inclined to think that the £100, which in November 1842 was an *advance* only, became a payment in February 1843, *ipso facto*, by the then completion of work to or exceeding that amount. But, by letting Wilson have another £100, (instead of, as it were, paying it over to liquidate Mr. Want's note,) he appears to us clearly to have put his partner and himself, as indorsees, out of Court. If, however, we look at the fact, that he charges the whole £200, not as lent or advanced to Wilson, but as money *paid* him, of which the Report alone, independently of the "State of Facts," is evidence, there seems no room for doubt. Taken in any or either of these points of view, the verdict for the defendant was clearly right.

MONDAY.

BRIERLY v. BINNS.

This appeal was only partially heard, when the Court was adjourned until to day.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Two men were yesterday charged with having assaulted Constable Ekins while in the execution of his duty on Saturday night last. The charge was very satisfactorily proved, and they were sentenced, one to pay a penalty of 40s. or be imprisoned for fourteen days, and the other to pay a penalty of 50s. or be imprisoned for twenty days.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Hosking. The adjourned special meeting in this estate, fixed for this day, was postponed until noon of Thursday next.

NEW INSOLVENT.

George Beiriger, of George-street, Sydney, baker. Debts, £129 18s. Assets—personal property, £10; outstanding debts, £27. Balance deficiency, £92 18s. Mr. W. Perry, official assignee.

MEETING FOR TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Robert Nairn, a special meeting, at 10.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

THE pensioners enrolled as "New Zealand Fencibles" are to be increased to two battalions: the command of the second battalion is to be given to Captain Kenny.—Lieutenant Symonds, formerly connected with the New Zealand Protectorate, has arrived at Auckland with the first company of the new battalion.—A land sale was held at Auckland, on the 21st ult., at which £700 was raised.—It has been decided that Mr. M'Combie, proprietor of the *Port Phillip Gazette*, by inserting advertisements for the Corporation, and receiving payment therefor, has forfeited his seat in the Melbourne Town Council.—The Governor has declined placing a sum on the estimates for supplying Melbourne with water, as the Secretary of State has intimated to him the "immediate prospect" of that district being erected into a separate colony.—Eleven "Klings," brought from Singapore to Port Phillip, and left there in a state of destitution, were last week brought before the Melbourne magistrates for begging, and sent three months to gaol under the Vagrant Act, at which it is stated they *were highly delighted*.—At the July sittings of the Hobart Town Criminal Court, all the prisoners had been previously convicted.—Capt. William Henry Kenny, half-pay 61st Foot (Staff Officer of Pensioners) is to have the local rank of Major in New Zealand; dated March 23, 1849.—99th Foot: Lieutenant Isaac Hindley Herbert Gall to be Captain by purchase, vice Hamilton, who retires; Ensign Frederick William Despard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gall; Loftus John Nunn, gent., to be Ensign, vice Despard.—Peter Fraser, Esq., has resumed his duties as Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue in Van Diemen's Land, and Adam Turnbull, M. D., has returned to his office as Clerk of the Councils. Albon Charles Stonor, Esq., has been appointed Solicitor General, pending the Queen's pleasure, and F. Smith, junior, Esq., Crown Solicitor and Clerk of the Peace. The official notification of these changes in the *Gazette* contains expressions of the satisfaction of Lieutenant-Governor Denison at the mode in which the several gentlemen who have recently filled the offices have discharged their duties.—There was a great deal of rain in Van Diemen's Land in the early part of this month.—The weather was exceedingly cold at Melbourne last week, and there were some very dense fogs.—The following is a summary of the electors in the district of Port Phillip: Police district of Bourke, 444; ditto Geelong, 426; ditto Portland, 68; ditto Port Fairy, 61; ditto Alberton, 30; ditto Colac, 2; ditto Pyrenees, 25; total 1056.—The extent to which the Scotch thistle is extending in Port Phillip is creating considerable alarm lest it should become as great a nuisance as it has in Van Diemen's Land.—It was rumoured in Auckland that the New Zealand Company would dissolve itself at the end of the present year.—The exports from Auckland for the quarter ending April 5, amounted to £4756.—The *New Zealander* (Auckland paper) is now published three times a week, and the *Southern Cross* twice.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dolls, Toys, Cricket Balls, Sherry Wines, Embroidery Frames, Nails, and Sundries.

MR. S LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Musical Instruments, Accordions, Books, Port Wine in wood, Case Gin, Blankets, Cloths, Earthenware and Porcelain, Gloves, Binding Lace, Fringe, Whiting, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Porcelain Vases and other Ornaments, Cut and Coloured Bohemian Glassware, Accordions, Marble Tray, Dressing Glasses, Toys, Caricature Congreve Boxes, Fancy Baskets, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, a Drapers' Stock; at 11 o'clock, Woolpacks, three bushel Bags, Twine, Grey Calicos, Trousers, Coats, Caps, Bonnets, Drapery Goods, white Table Cloths, French Merinos, Colonial Tweeds, Blue Worsted Frocks, Double-stitched Moleskin Trousers, Fancy Regatta Shirts.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books.

MR W. G. MOORE.—On the premises, 165, Castlereagh-street, second door from Park street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, sundy Kitchen Utensils.

POLICE OFFICE.—Both the Justices appointed by the roster for attendance at the Police Office yesterday. Messrs. Henderson and Hill, neglected the appointment. The Court was opened by Captain Innes; Alderman Egan also sat, first with Captain Innes and then with Mr. Miles, until the cases requiring two magistrates for their hearing, after which Mr. Miles sat alone until the close of the business, when the Court was adjourned until ten o'clock this day. The magistrates appointed for to-day are Messrs. Josephson and Larnach.

ARMY.—Reginald Gipps, gentleman, (only son of the late Sir G. Gipps), entered the army on the 10th of April, as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Scotch Fusileer Guards.

NEW WORK.—Among the April advertisements we notice the following:—"Rambles and Observations in New South Wales, with sketches of the men and manners, notices of the aborigines, glimpses of the scenery, and some hints to emigrants. By Joseph Phipps Townsend. To form the new volume of Chapman and Hall's Series, post 8vo, cloth, 9s. Mr. Townsend will be remembered by many colonists as a resident for some years in the Broulee district.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Tuesday last an attempt was made by thieves to effect an entrance into the premises of Captain Chilcott, at Double Bay, but was frustrated. Early on Sunday morning, again Mrs. Chilcott was awoke by the noise of persons endeavouring to open the shutters of the parlour window. Mrs. C. made an alarm, which the thieves overhearing, they decamped.

BURGLARY.—About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, a female named Mary Ann Morris, residing in Elizabeth-street South, left her house, first securing the back door with a bolt, locking the front door, and taking the key with her. In a little more than a couple of hours she returned, and on lighting a candle was astonished at finding on the table a parasol which she had left elsewhere in the house; she next found the back door of the house open; and then proceeding to examine the premises, found that a chest of drawers had, during her absence, been entirely stripped of their contents, including five or six dresses of her own, as many belonging to a female named Mitchell who lodged with her, with several frocks belonging to Mitchell's child, with two looking-glasses, two shawls, and some other things belonging to Morris. She (Morris) at once hastened to join Mitchell, and to acquaint her with the gratifying intelligence that all the clothes they possessed in the world were on their backs; the two then went to the various watch-houses and reported the robbery, as well as making known the affair to the policemen they fell in with in the streets. Early on Sunday morning Morris went round to as many of the "general dealers" as she had any knowledge of, and requested them, if any such property as she described should be brought to them for sale, to detain both the bringer and the clothes; among others of this class she went, about seven in the morning, to a man named Peter M'Call, residing in Clarence-street, and he promised to do so. In the course of the day, Inspector Burrowes went with a warrant to search M'Call's house for stolen property; he did not find what he was looking for, but he saw a bundle of wearing apparel tied up in a table-cover; M'Call said that that was a lot which had been brought there that morning by a man whom he did not know. Mr. Burrowes went away, and shortly afterwards was made acquainted with Morris's robbery, and the description of property stolen, on which information he caused M'Call to be apprehended. Yesterday M'Call was brought before Mr. Miles to answer a charge of having in his possession property, knowing it to have been stolen. The foregoing circumstances were detailed in evidence, and the articles found in the bundle claimed by the women, Morris and Mitchell, as their property, and M'Call was committed to take his trial.

COMMITTAL.—It will be recollected that in March last a quantity of wearing apparel, and other property, was stolen from the schooner Louisa, then lying in the harbour of Port Jackson, and for being concerned in which two or three individuals were apprehended, tried, and convicted; but all the property then stolen has not been to this day recovered. On Saturday last, a person named M'Donald, passing along Clarence-street, stood to look at some things for sale at the shop of a "general dealer" named Meade, and among other articles he saw a pair of trousers, which on examination he found were his own property, stolen from the Louisa on the occasion referred to. On making inquiry of the dealer as to how the trousers came into his possession, he was told that in March last they were pledged to him by a woman named Margaret Cunningham; M'Donald claimed them as his property; Meade refused to give them up except to a constable; a constable was called, the woman Cunningham was found, and she with the trousers taken into custody. Meade, in giving his evidence yesterday, said that he advanced to the prisoner the sum of 16s. on security of this pair of trousers (alone worth 25s., according to the evidence of M'Donald), a black silk scarf, and a dress piece; that the time for which the money was advanced having expired, he exposed them for sale in the usual way of business. In answer to a question from the bench he said that the time expired in one month from the day of the loan, for which he charged *three pence in the shilling*,—(modest 300 per centum per annum). The woman was committed to take her trial.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Rock of Cashel, public-house, Cumberland-street, on view of the body of Thomas Share. It will be in the remembrance of the readers of the *Herald*, that on Tuesday last Mr. Share was severely injured by the discharge of a rifle which he was in the act of cleaning. Of the injuries thus received he lingered until Sunday night, when he expired. It appears, from a statement made by the deceased to Dr. Mitchell, who was sent for on the occurrence taking place, that he was in the act of taking the barrel out of the stock, not knowing that it was charged, when it went off. The ball entered a little above the right groin, and passed through, coming out at the back. No one was present at the time of the accident, except some children who were playing about. Dr. Mitchell having given evidence that the wound so received caused death, the finding of the Jury was in accordance therewith—"Died from the effects of a gun-shot wound accidentally received."

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF IMMIGRANTS.—Return showing the Religious Persuasions of the Immigrants who arrived during the year 1848.—Landed in the Sydney District, from England and Wales: Church of England, males 982, females 791; Church of Scotland, males 12, females 12; Wesleyan Methodists, males 201, females 154; other Protestants, males 175, females 144; Roman Catholics, males 10, females 11; Jews, males 5, females 3. Scotland: Church of England, males 13, females 12; Church of Scotland, males 296, females 251; Wesleyan Methodists, males 1, females 8; other Protestants, males 21, females 27; Roman Catholics, males 6, females 10. Ireland: Church of England, males 56, females 175; Church of Scotland, males 27, females 61; Wesleyan Methodists, male 1, females 2; other Protestants, male 1; Roman Catholics, males 308, females 453. From other Countries: Church of England, males 52; females 57; Church of Scotland, females 2; Wesleyan Methodists, males 7, females 8; Roman Catholics, females 7. Total at Sydney: Church of England, males 1103, females 1035; Church of Scotland, males 335, females 329; Wesleyan Methodists, males 221, females 172; other Protestants, males 197, females 171; Roman Catholics, males 324, females 481; Jews, males 5, females 3. Landed in the Port Phillip District, from England and Wales: males 782, females 637; Church of Scotland, males 9, females 9; Wesleyan Methodists, males 183, females 169; other Protestants, males, 91 females 80; Roman Catholics, males 13, females 8; Jews, male 1, female 1. Scotland: Church of England, males 27, females 20; Church of Scotland, males 398, females 259; Wesleyan Methodists, males 2, females 3; other Protestants, males 94, females 74; Roman Catholics, males 21, females 16. Ireland: Church of England, males 63, females 129; Church of Scotland, males 17, females 28; other Protestants, males 8, females 1; Roman Catholics, males 122, females 331. From other Countries: Church of England, males 4, females 1; Church of Scotland, females 2; Roman Catholics, female 1. Total at Port Phillip: Church of England, males 876; females 787; Church of Scotland, males 334, females 298; Wesleyan Methodists, males 185, females 172; other Protestants, males 188, females 155; Roman Catholics, males 156, females 356; Jews, male 1, female 1. General totals: Church of England, males 1979, females 1822; Church of Scotland, males 669, females 627; Wesleyan Methodists, males 406, females 344; other Protestants, males 385, females 326; Roman Catholics, males 480, females 837; Jews, males 6, females 4.

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.—Return shewing the number of assisted immigrants who arrived during the year 1848, who can read and write.—Landed in the Sydney District from England and Wales: Under 4 years, 286 cannot read, 8 read only; 4 and under 7 years, 71 cannot read, 61 read only, 4 read and write; 7 and under 14 years, 30 cannot read, 154 read only, 144 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 25 cannot read, 110 read only, 313 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 97 cannot read, 283 read only, 914 read and write: totals, 509 cannot read, 616 read only, 1375 read and write. Landed in the Sydney District from Scotland: Under 4 years, 79 cannot read, 2 read only; 4 and under 7 years, 19 cannot read, 17 read only, 1 read and write; 7 and under 14 years, 5 cannot read, 32 read only, 36 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 2 cannot read, 17 read only, 100 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 8 cannot read, 50 read only, 291 read and write: totals, 113 cannot read, 118 read only, 428 read and write. Landed in the Sydney District from Ireland: Under 4 years, 65 cannot read, 1 read only; 4 and under 7 years, 30 cannot read, 3 read only; 7 and under 14 years, 24 cannot read, 42 read only, 35 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 81 cannot read, 189 read only, 124 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 112 cannot read, 134 read only, 244 read and write: totals, 312 cannot read, 369 read only, 403 read and write. Landed in the Sydney District from other countries: Under 4 years, 41 cannot read; 4 and under 7 years, 18 cannot read, 10 read only, 2 read and write; 7 and under 14 years, 4 cannot read, 15 read only, 10 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 1 cannot read, 6 read only, 6 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 2 cannot read, 1 read only, 17 read and write: totals, 66 cannot read, 32 read only, 35 read and write. Total landed at Sydney: Under 4 years, 471 cannot read, 11 read only; 4 and under 7 years, 138 cannot read, 91 read only, 7 read and write; 7 and under 14 years, 63 cannot read, 243 read only, 225 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 109 cannot read, 322 read only, 543 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 219 cannot read, 468 read only, 1466 read and write: totals, 1000 cannot read, 1135 read only, 2241 read and write.—Landed in the Port Phillip District from England and Wales: Under 4 years, 235 cannot read, 3 read only; 4 and under 7 years, 77 cannot read, 40 read only, 6 read and write; 7 and under 14 years, 26 cannot read, 137 read only, 101 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 20 cannot read, 91 read only, 235 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 57 cannot read, 225 read only, 727 read and write: totals, 415 cannot read, 496 read only, 1072 read and write. Landed in the Port Phillip District from Scotland: Under 4 years, 87 cannot read; 4 and under 7 years, 20 cannot read, 17 read only, 4 read and write; 7 and under 14 years, 6 cannot read, 30 read only, 38 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 6 cannot read, 18 read only, 105 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 23 cannot read, 75 read only, 395 read and write: totals, 142 cannot read, 140 read only, 542 read and write. Landed in the Port Phillip District from Ireland: Under 4 years, 42 cannot read, 1 read only; 4 and under 7 years, 9 cannot read, 4 read only, 1 read and write; 7 and under 14 years, 19 cannot read, 38 read only, 29 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 141 cannot read, 87 read only, 88 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 40 cannot read, 54 read only, 141 read and write: totals, 251 cannot read, 184 read only, 259 read and write. Landed in the Port Phillip District from other countries: Under 4 years, 1 cannot read; 7 and under 14 years, 2 read only; 14 and under 21 years, 1 cannot read, 1 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 1 cannot read, 2 read and write: totals, 3 cannot read, 2 read only, 3 read and write. Total landed at Port Phillip: Under 4 years, 365 cannot read, 4 read only; 4 and under 7 years, 106 cannot read, 61 read only, 11 read and write; 7 and under 14 years, 51 cannot read, 207 read only, 171 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 168 cannot read, 196 read only, 429 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 121 cannot read, 354 read only, 1265 read and write: totals, 811 cannot read, 822 read only, 1876 read and write. General totals: Under 4 years of age, 836 cannot read, 15 read only; 4 and under 7 years, 244 cannot read, 152 read only, 18 read and write; 7 and under 14 years, 114 cannot read, 450 read only, 395 read and write; 14 and under 21 years, 277 cannot read, 518 read only, 972 read and write; 21 years and upwards, 340 cannot read, 822 read only, 2731 read and write: totals, 1811 cannot read, 1957 read only, 4117 read and write.

THE SINGLETON MAIL ROBBERY.—On Wednesday the two men, James Davison and William Smith, charged with the robbery of the Singleton mail on the afternoon of Sunday, the 17th June, were again brought up before the bench. Mr. Robert Beames, of Muswellbrook, deposed that on the 16th June, he made up the mail bags from that town to Sydney and Maitland, and that in the Sydney bag he himself enclosed some letters containing orders and cheques; in one, addressed to the Bank of Australasia, he enclosed a £10 order drawn by Charles Fox, and four other orders; the £10 order produced was the order he spoke of, and the four other orders had also been just produced and returned to him. The prisoners were then asked if they wished to say anything; Davison said "I am the person or one of the persons who robbed the mail;" Smith declined saying anything. Both prisoners were then committed for trial. We understand that three parties, Messrs. R. Beames, D. Cohen and Co., and Nelson, have received from the Maitland bench, out of the orders and cheques found on the bushrangers when apprehended, the portions they could identify as belonging to them.—*Maitland Mercury.*

BOOKS.—Mr. Mort requests us to direct the attention of Booksellers and the public to his unreserved sale of valuable Books, at his rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—*Communicated.*

ELEGANT COLOURED BOHEMIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN ORNAMENTS, TOYS, TOILET GLASSES, &c.—Mr. Salamon sells by auction, at his Rooms, this day, a large and elegant selection as above, well worthy the attention of buyers generally of these descriptions of articles.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to direct attention to J. G. Cohen's sales, this day, at Rooms, comprising an extensive assortment—pier glasses, toys, ornaments, nails, frames, Tunbridgeware, brushware, and a great variety of other goods. Terms liberal. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

VAST VARIETY OF FRESH IMPORTED GOODS.—Mr. Lyons directs the attention of various classes of buyers, including the musical and literary circles, to his sale, this day, at the Mart, at eleven o'clock, when he will submit one of the most extensive and varied assortments of superior manufactured articles ever landed in Sydney, comprising musical instruments, accordions, books, port wine in wood, case gin, blankets, cloths, earthenware and porcelain of the most elegant design, pattern, and finish, gloves, binding lace, fringe, whiting, &c.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to call the attention of the public to Mr. W. G. Moore's sale of furniture, pianoforte, kitchen utensils, &c., which will take place this morning, at eleven o'clock, on the premises, opposite Castlereagh-street, two doors from Park-street.—*Communicated.*

PARRAMATTA.

JULY 21.—A BAND OF EXPIREES.—During the days of the last races in this place, the Court of Petty Sessions was crowded to excess, to witness the examination of as complete a set of robbers as were ever met with. The names of the prisoners were, Reid, Brooks, Williams, and Jolliby. It appeared they had managed to enter Mr. Curran's licensed tavern on the evening of the ball, when the prisoners made it their business to engage the attention of the several parties who had the management of the house; namely, Mr. and Mrs. Curran, and their father. The plan for the robbery was formed as follows: Reid engaged the attention of Mrs. Curran's father in a back parlour, the prisoner Brooks Mr. Curran in the ball-room, and Williams and Jolliby were in the bar, where they could watch the drawers in which the cash-box was kept, in the adjoining bedroom. An attempt was made to draw the attention of Mrs. Curran from her post where she could protect the deposit of cash; and during her short absence, the drawers, which were safe when Mrs. Curran left, were broken open, and cash to a considerable amount stolen. The prisoner Jolliby, who cautiously tried throughout the affair to keep his hat over his face as much as possible, had left when Mrs. Curran returned. It is now necessary to remark, that a fifth man was just seen at one stage of the evening's proceedings, but could not be met with afterwards. The four men were all committed to take their trials for stealing in a dwelling-house. To-day (Saturday, 21st), a man, stating himself to be George Young, an expiree from Van Diemen's Land, was brought before Gilbert Elliot, Esq., P.M. It seems the prisoner in the early part of the week had called on Mr. Tapp, the landlord of the Union Inn, and asked for a pocket-book left there by one of the prisoners, formerly committed for Curran's robbery. Mr. Tapp informed the police, who were on the alert, and yesterday constable Kirk watched his opportunity and saw the prisoner at the gaol with a bundle of clothes for one of the prisoners previously committed; he confined him, and after examination to-day, he was remanded till Monday.

TO OWNERS OF WATCHES.—John Fletcher, a ticket-of-leave holder for this district, and keeping a watchmaker's shop in Church street, was brought before their worships to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. It appeared from the evidence of Charles Hotham, sergeant of the police, that he was called on by a respectable person, a milliner and dressmaker, residing in the neighbourhood, to witness, and if possible, abate the nuisance of drunkenness, lewd songs, and bad language carried on in the prisoner's dwelling, within hearing of her establishment. His evidence was quite conclusive, and the Police Magistrate reminded the prisoner of the repeated warning he himself had given him, especially on one occasion, when the Chief Constable, for the sake of saving him had brought him into the magistrates' private room, where he was admonished and allowed to pass upon his promise to amend, but it proved in vain, and the prisoner had himself to blame for the sentence of the Court, which was, that his ticket be cancelled, and he be sent to Cockatoo Island. The Chief Constable took charge of eleven watches, which are ready for delivery to the owners upon a proper description being given. There is a good opening in this town for a respectable person in the trade.

RAILWAY LINE.—The Surveyors engaged by the Committee of management have run the line as far as to the back of Government House, and intend to proceed about a mile further in a north-west direction, where they propose stopping for the present, and having already run the Liverpool line as far as the junction, within a short distance of Lansdowne Bridge, it is intended to complete that line next.

BALL.—A number of respectable persons being desirous to aid the funds of the district hospital, have resolved to get up a ball in the spacious room of the Glasgow Arms, kept by Mr. Curran, in this town, to come off on Wednesday evening next.

UNGRACIOUS CONDUCT.—A certain coach proprietor, who can luxuriate in the excellent water of the city of Sydney, has been this week taking his horses from the coach covered with filth and mud, and driving them into the

river to wash them where the inhabitants get their water for drinking, and making the already filthy water ten times worse than is necessary.

IMMIGRANT DEPÔT.—Fifty-eight immigrants arrived here on the 12th instant, consisting of twelve single men, and one single woman, the remainder with families. Sixty-five immigrants left here this week for Goulburn, and fourteen for Bathurst; four families still remain, and eleven of the orphan girls who came by the Digby.

In the Windsor Correspondence, which appeared in the *Herald* of the 14th instant, it is stated that a bushranger had been adroitly captured by the chief constable of Windsor, &c., "and that further particulars would be forwarded;" as such particulars have not yet appeared, the following will supply the deficiency. The facts are as follow:—It turns out that the person said to be a bushranger is an industrious and respectable carrier named Daniels, who came on the coach from Sydney with the chief constable of Windsor; when they arrived at Parramatta he requested Mr. Ryan to take him to the watch-house, Mr. R. requested him to do so himself; he was accordingly taken to the watch-house and searched, when £9 in notes, some silver, and a cheque, but not to the amount of £50 as stated, also a receipt for the delivery of his load in Sydney, was found on him. Mr. Shirley took the coach for Windsor, stating that he would appear against the man the next morning, instead of which a letter came requesting him to be remanded, he was however brought before the Court, when it appeared evident the unfortunate man was free, and ought not to have been confined.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

GOULBURN.

JULY 20.—ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to say that Mr. Armstrong, the surveyor, has met with an accident when engaged laying out small farms at the Fish River. He had occasion to visit the station of Mr. Robert Harvey, when several dogs rushed out, one of which seized the horse he rode by the heels, which caused it to plunge. Mr. Armstrong was thrown on his right arm, which was dislocated; he was otherwise hurt, but was able to be removed to Mr. Oakes's, who brought him into this township for medical advice. He has had his arm put to rights, and we hope he will soon be able to resume his labours. We believe he intends to visit Phill's River, Havell's Creek, and the banks of the Yass, for the purpose of laying out farms in these localities. We hope that when the small farms are put up for sale, they will be put up at 20s. per acre If they are worth more the competition will bring them up to their value.

SUDDEN DEATH. — Two awfully sudden deaths have occurred in this district within a day or two. The first was that of Mr. Driscoll, of Maneroo, who had been on a visit to Sydney, and was returning home, when he had occasion to stop in this township for a few days. On Saturday evening last he was found dead in his bed by one of the servants of the inn in which he was living. An inquest was held in the same inn, the "Salutation," on Monday, when a verdict of died by the visitation of God was recorded. There was an inquest held at Currawong, the estate of the late Mr. Robert Cooper, on the 18th instant, on the body of Francis Smith, who died suddenly on the evening of the 16th instant, when it appeared that deceased was in a field following men ploughing, when he took a fit of coughing, and some internal blood-vessel was ruptured; blood rushed from his mouth, nose, and ears; he was helped into the house, but died in two or three minutes afterwards. Verdict, died by the visitation of God.

WEATHER, &c.—Our winter, so far as it has passed, has been rather open, and the late rain, as well as the little snow which has fallen, has had a most beneficial effect on the seed in the ground, and in places where things have not been so forward, the ground has been fitted for the plough. Our agricultural prospects now present a favourable aspect, and to all appearances we shall have an early spring.

IMMIGRANTS.—Four families, consisting of fifteen individuals, arrived during the week; in the course of the last three weeks 127 have left the depôt under agreements; wages about £16 10s.

ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening last, the shop of Mr. R. Humphry, tobacconist, in Auburn-street, was broken into, when he was at the evening service in the church. The thieves stole a quantity of tobacco, nearly two pounds in silver, and two gold seals; the value of the whole was about £18; no clue has as yet been obtained of the thieves. They effected their entrance by the front door by means of false keys. There was another robbery in the yard belonging to the Manse, during the week, the thieves took two geese and a number of sheepskins.

NOVEL MOVEMENT.—On account of two parties not being able to come to terms respecting the value of two weather boarded and plastered houses, they have been moved from their *locale* to another street, to which place they were drawn on four low wheels by a team of bullocks. The ponderous objects presented a very novel appearance as they moved along.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW MEDICAL BILL.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I was lately present at a meeting of gentlemen connected with the medical profession, assembled to discuss the merits of Dr. Dickson's Medical Bill, and I think the following conversation between a surgeon and a druggist of the party deserves the publicity which your valuable paper alone can give it:—

Surgeon.—"I don't understand why you should so strongly object to this 13th clause, unless you are guilty of keeping spurious medicines"

Druggist.—"I think I can explain it: I object in the first place to the inexpacity of the intended examiners. You must excuse the *argumentum ad hominum*; but what is your own practical knowledge of drugs, or of analytical chemistry? Do you believe yourself qualified to come into my establishment and decide upon the quality of my goods?"

Surgeon.—"Why—a—no, I must say that I don't think I am."

Druggist.—"Are your professional brethern generally better acquainted with these matters than yourself?"

Surgeon.—"Why, no, I don't think they are."

Druggist.—"My dear sir, every druggist knows, and you cannot dispute the correctness of my assertion, that medical practitioners as a body, are more ignorant of drugs and chemicals than any intelligent lad who may have been twelve months in a well-conducted druggist's shop; and yet you are surprised that we should object to have our property and reputation exposed to the mercy of such judges as these. But, perhaps, our strongest objection to these medical examiners, is their liability to abuse such an authority, from interested or vindictive motives."

Surgeon.—"You cannot surely think so meanly of human nature."

Druggist.—"I do not argue from speculative views of human nature, but from actual observation and experience. I have both seen and felt the influence of unjust partiality on the part of men who may possibly be members of the future Board; and" (the speaker here entered at some length into technical arguments to prove that no druggist could possibly escape scatheless from an illiberal construction of the proposed Act, but must be at the mercy of the examiners to carry on his business at their sufferance.)

Surgeon.—"I admit the truth of your remarks, but cannot believe that it would lead to the abuses you seem to apprehend."

Druggist.—"If this Act passes we shall become slaves; in a worse moral condition than Russian serfs, or the late inmates of Hyde Park Barracks; we dare not stand upright before one of your profession, or say what we think might displease him, for fear he should have influence with our masters of the Medical Board. Again,—a surgeon owes me ten pounds; under the same apprehension, I dare not demand it, but can only ask it as a favour in the gentlest tone of supplication. The druggist who has tact or servility enough to curry favour with his masters, will be safe; while he who has the spirit or imprudence to offend them may, perhaps, be marked as a victim; when no skill or integrity on his part could secure him from serious loss, or even ruin. In short, I object to the measure, *toto cœlo*, as being unnecessary, for you doctors know that we faithfully dispense your prescriptions; as being inefficient to secure its pretended object—I think I could easily satisfy you of that—and as highly oppressive, placing us at the mercy of a caste who have just enough connexion with us to make impartiality with them an almost impossible virtue."

Surgeon.—"Your arguments, I must confess, have great weight, and I leave this room with very different impressions from those with which I entered it."

Your most obedient servant,
MATERIA MEDICA.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In replying to the letter of Invalid, in your issue of this day, I think his assertion respecting the compounding of medicines and prescriptions by *apprentices or urchins* particularly severe, and calculated to affect most materially the confidence at present existing between druggists and their customers.

I know not what Invalid's criterion of respectable shops may be; but if he, or any one else who feels an interest in the subject, would next, when they require a prescription made up, take the trouble of going the round of every druggist's establishment of any note in Sydney, they would then find the principal at his post during every one of the fourteen hours daily devoted to business, fagging himself behind the counter for the purpose of giving satisfaction, and proper attention being paid in that particular branch of the trade which Invalid so wrongfully and unjustly declares to be left to urchins and apprentices.

As to the matter of independency, that would soon find its own remedy, by a desertion of customers; and then they, the independent, would be obliged to make room for others more attentive.

Yours, obediently,
ESCULAPIUS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Your remarks in Friday's leader upon the Medical Bill were very correct and to the purpose, but at the same time they do not meet the objections that the chemists and druggists have to the Bill. Dr. Dickson's letter in to-day's paper will not quiet their apprehensions; the seventh clause alone would turn every one out of his establishment, which would be a very great hardship, and a great injustice. The Bill is so clumsily put together that I do not think it can be properly understood. It would not be safe for the chemist and druggist to have it as it now stands, without opposition; it is much too dangerous to be left without alteration; but there appears to be an erroneous opinion abroad, that the chemists and druggists are afraid to have their shops examined. This is a great mistake; they do not object to any or all the medical profession examining any drug in their establishments, and would be glad to see them do so. The chemists and druggists do not object to being examined respecting their competency or knowledge of what comes within the province of their business, but they decidedly object, and will oppose with all their power, that infringement of their liberty—the right of entering their houses or shops, condemning, and taking away their goods, by two or three examiners, as the case might be, by chance or *design*, and that by men they (the chemists and druggists) will consider unqualified and incompetent to decide, and appointed too from an opposing faction, men who might have to examine and give their judgment on articles they never saw before; and it requires daily practice, and that for years, to be a judge by sight of drugs, and to examine them chemically would require a competent knowledge, be expensive, and take some time. It would be better for the chemists and druggists to shut up shop at once, and turn their energies to some employment not subject to such intolerable annoyances, free from such vexatious interference with their rights and liberties, and free from the working of favouritism on the one hand, and revenge or purposed annoyance on the other. There would be no safety if such a Bill as this should pass into law. It is a direct cut at the chemists and druggists: the medical men have only to show a diploma from some college or university, or even having attended lectures will let them pass; but what is the chemist to show?—will his indenture be sufficient? This Bill has not been petitioned for, either by the profession or the public. No such regulation exists in England: the trade is left free, if any wrong is done, the laws are open for redress. The Bill, if passed, will not effect the object intended, it can be easily evaded when the will is to do so; there is no place in the world where such an act is wanted less than here. The chemists are all very particular respecting the quality of their goods. They import them from the first houses in London to secure their being good and genuine. These are facts, and can be proved. Are they, then, men as a body to be disturbed in the quiet carrying on of their business by a Board of, perhaps, not competent, and not at all times disinterested, persons. Could any trade quietly sit down and submit to such an outrageous infringement of their liberty as Englishmen—their houses to be entered at will, and their goods destroyed or carried away? This may be considered illiberal, but the chemists and druggists know their danger. They have individually already felt partiality, with base imputations on their medicines, enough to show what may be expected.

Respecting the letter of the Glasgow inspectors, it is all clap trap. Every one is aware that Glasgow is a manufacturing town; the weavers almost all take laudanum as a dram! an article is prepared of inferior strength to meet the bad habit; and it is well it is so made, or many premature deaths, to say nothing of accidents, would have taken place. Had the inspectors written for Ra Opii, rad (Tincture of Opium Punch) a different article would have been sent. So much for the inspectors and the *fifty* chemists of Glasgow.

Your, &c.
A CHEMIST.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

GENTLEMEN,—Last year the Council voted a sum in lump to meet the increased expense of pay to Clerks not included in the Schedules. I request you will have the kindness to call for a return showing how this sum was appropriated, to whom and what department.

The Board recommended that the increase should commence from the 1st January, 1848, and that no arrears were to be made good to them, how is it that several *received three years*

I enclose you a copy of the Report for your information.

I am, Gentlemen,
QUI CAPUT ILLE FACIT.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1849.

LAND SALE.

At eleven o'clock of Friday, the 17th August, the following portions of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Old Military Barracks George-street, Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

AUCKLAND.—1, 2. 1 acre each, parish of Yowaka, on the Panbula River, near Jickuma, allotments Nos. 1 and 2. Upset price £3 per acre.

CAMDEN.—3. 3 acres, on the Geringong Reserve. Upset price £3 per acre.

BUCCLEUCH.—4. 11 acres, parish of Mundongo, near Tumut, No. 1. Unset price £2 10s. per acre. 5. 27 acres, same place, No. 2. 6. 23 acres, same place, No. 3. 7—12. 20 acres each, same place Nos. 4—9. Upset price £2 per acre. 13. 9 acres, 1 rood, and 13 perches, same place, No. 10. 14. 14 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 11. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 15. 20 acres, same place, No. 12. 16. 25 acres and 1 rood, same place, No. 13. 17—19. 20 acres each, same place, Nos. 14—16. 20. 28 acres, same place, No. 17. 21. 23 acres and 0 perches, same place, No. 18. 22. 15 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 19. 23. 22 acres, same place, No. 20. 24. 20 acres, same place, No. 21. 25. 24 acres, same place, No. 22. 26. 22 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 23. 27. 18 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 24. Upset price £2 per acre. 28. 3 acres and 2 roods, parish of Tumut, town of Tumut, No. 1. 29. 4 acres, 3 roods, and 23 perches, same place, No. 2. 30. 5 acres and 10 perches, same place, No. 3. 3. 5 acres, 3 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 4. 32. 6 acres, 2 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 5. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

SANDON.—33—36. 1 acre and 1 rood each, parish of Armidale, at Armidale, New England, cultivation allotments Nos. 1—4. 37 1 acre, same place, No. 20. 38. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 8 perches, same place, No. 38. 39. 6 acres, same place, western suburban allotments, No. 7. Upset price £4 per acre. 40. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 31 perches, same place, No. 8. 41. 5 acres, 3 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 9. 42. 5 acres, 3 roods, and 33 perches, same place, No. 10. 43. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 16 perches, same place, No. 11. 44. 4 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches, same place, No. 12 45. 4 acres, 1 rood, and 25 perches, same place, No. 13. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

WYNYARD.—46—53. 1 acre each, parish of South Gundagai, town of South Gundagai, allotments Nos. 3—10 of section 1. Upset price £4 per acre.

CLARENDON.—54. 30 acres, parish of North Gundagai, near North Gundagai. Upset price £1 per acre. 55, 56. 5 acres each, Nos. 1 and 2. 57. 10 acres, same place, No. 3. 58. 5 acres, same place, No. 4. 59. 20 acres, same place, No. 5. 60, 6 . 10 acres each, same place, Nos. 6 and 7. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 62. 2½ acres, same place, No. 8. Upset price £2 per acre. 63, 64. 30 acres each, same place, Nos. 9 and 10. Upset price £1 per acre.

KING.—65—68 10 acres each, the reserve at Boorowa Plains, on the Boorowa River. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

COOK.—69 71. 20 acres each, near Hartley. Upset price £2 per acre.

ST. VINCENT.—72. 30 acres, near the village of Marlow, on the Mongarlow River. 73. 200 acres, near Ulladulla. 74. 250 acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

CAMDEN.—75. 2 acres and 2 roods, parish of Kiama, near the town of Kiama. No 1 of section 32. 76. 2½ acres, same place, No. 2 of section 32. Upset price £3 per acre.

CUMBERLAND.—77. 3 acres, 3 roods, and 24 perches, parish of Alexandria near Cooper Bay. Upset price £5 per acre.

HARTLEY. 78. 2 acres, parish of Scone, village of Scone, No. 2 of section 25. Upset price £3 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND. — 79. 30 acres, near Wollombi. 80. 50 acres, near the Wollombi Brook. Upset price £1 per acre.

IMPOUNDINGS.

RED POST HILL, FALBROOK.—July 9: Brindle cow branded off rump 18, thigh JK conjoined, a black heifer calf by her side, no brand, about six months old. Red steer, branded near shoulder CM. Dark red steer, branded near shoulder like PM, off shoulder gJ. Red and white heifer, branded like PM or BM. Red heifer, white back and belly, branded off shoulder gJ. Red poley heifer, branded off shoulder gJ. Red steer, same brand. Brindle heifer, same brand. Red cow, branded near rump A, both ears cut off, with W over, O shoulder with gJ over, a blotch brand, aged; damages 34. each. Black poley cow, branded milking side rump ES, thigh R with R under sideways, with a black bull calf, same brand on thigh. Red and white heifer, branded milking side ribs JK conjoined or JH conjoined. Red steer, branded off ribs HW. Red and white cow, branded near ribs WM, off rump RK, ribs JH. White heifer, branded milking side ribs RH. Red sided cow, strawberry back and belly, branded milking side ribs HW. Red heifer, white face, branded milking side ribs HW. Brindle bullock, white back, belly, and hind legs, one horn drooping, blotch and brand off ribs, about four years old. Light brown bullock, branded near rump RP over No. 3, off rump AY. Red steer, branded off ribs HW or HM, thigh JC. Red and white spotted cow, branded near rump GS, Glendon brand on off shoulder. Red and white heifer, branded near rump JJ over No. 3, a red bull calf by her side, aged, about three months old; damages 2s. 6d. each. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 8th August, they will be sold. J. TULLOCH. 19s.

MERWELLANDOOK.—From Skellator, July 10: Dark red ox, white on back, grey face, JP off rump and thigh. Black mare, grey hairs in forehead white spot each side of wither, JP near shoulder, C or G off ribs, appears to be numbered on near ribs. Bay pony, white nose, near hind foot white, and fore foot a little white, dock tail, X over 8 or K over 8 near shoulder, appears to be branded on off shoulder 9 with square dot in centre; damages 3d. each. If not released they will be sold on the 10th of August. J. MADDY. 10s. 6d.

GUNDAROO.—From Gundaroo River, July 8: Brown or mouse coloured mare, white spot on forehead, off hind fetlock white, switch tail, saddle marked, five years old, about 14½ hands high, branded 2 near shoulder, like Y or V near ribs, which may be only a scar; damages 2s. If not released they will be sold in twenty-one days. J. WISMAR. 9s. 6d.

NARRIGUN.—By order of J. Chisholm, Esq., July 16: Brown poley cow, off thigh like JB, six years old, with one red male calf, no brand, six months old; damages 1s. White poley cow, red ears, off rump JB, four years old, with one black and white male calf, no brand, six months old. If not released they will be sold. E. DUTTS. 10s.

ENGLISH NEWS.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

In a second edition of the *Messenger* last week, we stated that hostilities had recommenced between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. The Danes landed from Alsen, and took possession of Apenrade, from which the Schleswig-Holstein troops retired. On the 6th instant, the Danes sustained a very serious loss, under the circumstances stated in the following letter:—

ECKERNSFORDE, April 6.—With deep emotion and gloomy forebodings of the probable fate of my native town, I take the pen to inform you that a Danish squadron, consisting of the largest vessels of the Danish navy, appeared last night in the offing of our harbour, where it anchored. These vessels were the Christian VIII., 84 guns, the frigate Gefion, 46 guns; the corvette St. Croix, 26 guns; and two more corvettes; the war steamers Geiser and Skirner, of 12 guns each, besides some small craft. Our city is protected by two strand batteries, of which the northern, situated near Louisenberg, has two 84 and two 24-pounders; the southern, two 18 and two 24-pounders. The distances of these batteries from the city are, the first a quarter of a mile, the second hardly so much. At Gottorp, two miles off, Duke Ernest of Saxe Gotha, brother to Prince Albert, is stationed with infantry and field artillery, and has, during the night, thrown a battalion into the town. The engagement commenced this morning, at seven o'clock, by the ship-of-the-line, the frigate, and the two war-steamers, the latter directing their fire on the northern battery. They succeeded after a cannonade of about an hour's time, in silencing it, when they attacked the southern battery, which is less strong but more favourably situated. It is commanded by two sergeants, and has held out these last six hours against the superior Danish force, numbering in all 154 guns of much heavier calibre. From my window I am a spectator of this dreadful fight. Now and then I see wounded men carried from the battery to the hospital; but the firing from their guns goes on without cessation. The finest sight, however, was presented by the northern battery. Its gallant defenders had the Schleswig-Holstein flag shot away from their blockhouse. When they saw it fall, the two commanding officers, Captain Tungman and Lieut. Schneider, climbed on the roof, and, regardless of the hailstorm of balls, planted it again firmer than before. The Danes have now begun to throw bombshells into the town, and have already killed a sick woman in the infirmary. Several roofs have tumbled in. Duke Ernest of Saxe Gotha is now in action, and has taken up a very perilous position. His horse has been killed under him. The northern battery being silenced, no hope is left to us except from the small southern battery, and perhaps from some field artillery that has been sent for, which, however, will not be proof against their smallest vessel. I am told that the Christian VIII. has gone aground, but its guns still play without cessation, and if God does not work a miracle, our town is doomed to destruction. The fire of the southern battery slackens, as they have now got only two available pieces.

"Eight o'clock, p. m.—An immense excitement prevailed over the whole town, when, at one o'clock, the Christian VIII. and the Gefion hoisted flags of truce An officer was sent on shore with a message to the authorities of Eckernsforde, by which the Danes offered to cease firing if our batteries would do the same: should, on the contrary, the batteries continue, the whole town would be reduced to a heap of ruins. In consequence of this communication a council of war was held by the commanders of the different troops stationed in and near the town, and of the Schleswig northern battery. However, all doubts were removed by the declaration of the burgomaster of Eckernsforde, Mr. Langheim, that the citizens of the town would leave it with God and history to pass judgment on the wanton destruction of a defenceless town, and that they were prepared to *see* their habitations ruined, provided their fatherland could be saved. Duke Ernest fully concurring in this reply, it was communicated to the Danish commander; finally however a truce of two hours was agreed upon, during which our artillerymen were engaged in repairing the damage done to their batteries. A great relief it was for us to see a Nassau battery of six-pounders and two howitzers, coming on at full speed. The hostilities recommenced at five o'clock. The Christian VIII. had succeeded in getting afloat, and made signals to one of the steamers to come in and take it in tow. However, a well-directed shot fired by the Nassau battery shattered her paddle, and forced her to retreat. The Christian VIII. now veered round, took up a position opposite the southern battery, and opening upon it poured out volleys of shot. This manœuvre was decisive; the battery began to fire red-hot shot, whilst the Nassau battery played with admirable precision upon the stern of the vessel. The northern battery was, meanwhile, engaged with the frigate, the war-steamer Geiser, being damaged to a considerable extent, having been taken in tow by the Skirnir, and carried out of the fight. In order to escape the incommoding fire of the field artillery, the Christian VIII. veered round again, and as it appears, very clumsily, for it ran aground a second time, and got into such close quarters with the southern battery that every shot told. As the vessel caught fire almost at the same time, all prospects of prolonging the fight were gone. Thus the Christian VIII., a man-of-war of 84 guns, the finest vessel of the Danish navy, was compelled to strike to a Schleswig battery of four pieces, commanded by two serjeants; and it was not long ere the frigate followed the example. It was now seven o'clock. An immense hurrasing from all the three batteries greeted this event, re-echoed by the citizens of our town. Duke Ernest forthwith dispatched boats to receive the prisoners and the wounded of the enemy. Duke Ernest, deeply affected, expressed his thanks to Captain Tungmann, and embraced him before the whole people.

"Ten o'clock, P.M.—I open my letter to say a few words about the conclusion of this dreadful drama. Boats are constantly coming in with loads of prisoners. Their number amounts now to 760, about ten times as many as there are victors. Citizens and soldiers struggled hard to save the Christian VIII.; however, all their efforts proved unavailing, at eight o'clock the vessel exploded. The glare illumined the country for many miles round. 200 Danes found a watery grave, and among them, I am sorry to inform you, a Schleswig sergeant who had commanded the southern battery. This noble-hearted man had remained on the vessel, exerting himself to save the enemies of his country. The German flag is hoisted on the frigate. Schleswig mariners are sent for to man her. The commander of the Christian VIII., Captain Paludan, surrendered his sword to Duke Ernest, as well as Captain Meyer, of the Gefion.

"April 17.—I closed my account of our splendid engagement with the Danish squadron in the night of the 5th inst., and resume it today, to add such particulars as have turned up in the meantime.

"It is now proved beyond any doubt that rather more than 200 men were blown up in the ship of the line, among whom were twelve superior officers, two surgeons, &c. It is a matter of great regret that our brave non-commissioned artillery officer, Preusser, who had commanded the southern battery, and been appointed to the captured vessel, is among the number. A Norwegian volunteer, Lieutenant Wedel-Tarlsberg, the son of the Stadthalter of Norway, jumped into the water at the very moment of the explosion, and saved himself by swimming to the shore. The effects of the explosion were terrible beyond description; maimed bodies, arms, legs, were strewed about in all directions, mingled with pieces of broken timber, ammunition, &c. It appears that part of the devoted crew had, in their fright, concealed themselves; for a nearer inspection of the frigate, and the evidence of the prisoners themselves, have proved that the surrender of the ship was occasioned less by the damage done than the fears of the raw crew, whom the officers, during the last hours, could not force back to the guns even by presenting pistols to them. True it is the balls have done fearful work. The frigate is completely riddled, especially by shots through her stern; 60 men were killed and 60 wounded. The Christian VIII. received 16 shots through the stern from the southern battery, each of which, at an average, killed 3 men. The interior of the frigate presents the most horrible spectacle that can be imagined—blood, brains, pieces of flesh, scattered over decks and walls. The frigate now rides safely at anchor in the inner harbour. Captain Donner arrived at two o'clock in the morning, with 200 sailors, and it is expected that the ship will, in a fortnight, be sufficiently repaired to use her as a battery, should the Danes try to retake her. The two war steamers are still prowling about the harbour. They have twice sent a flag of truce to inquire after the fate of the crew of the Christian VIII., and of Cadet Garde, the son of their commander in chief, who has been saved. The prisoners of war, to the number of 1023 men, among them 44 superior officers, have been transported to Rendsburg to-day. I need hardly add, that they are treated with the greatest possible humanity, and that no pains are spared to relieve their great, though not undeserved misfortune."

DEFEAT AND ABDICATION OF CHARLES ALBERT.

(From the European Times.)

THE war so unwisely re-commenced by the King of Sardinia in Italy has terminated much more speedily than could have been expected, and has proved as was predicted, most disastrous to him. He has not only been beaten in the field, but has subsequently found it necessary to abdicate his throne in favour of his son and fly to France.

It appears that on the morning of the 20th March the Piedmontese head quarters was at Novara. General Chrzanowski had there concentrated a force of 50,000 men. These troops, massed in close columns on the extreme frontier, received orders before noon to march by San Marino upon Buffalora and Magenta. The Austrian outposts, on perceiving this offensive movement, fell back on Magenta, exchanging merely some shots with the Sardinian tirailleurs. At the moment when the courier left Turin the army of General Chrzanowski was only separated from the Austrian army by the narrow space of a league, which was occupied by the respective outposts. Marshal Radetsky had, on the 19th, only concentrated a force of about 25,000 men at Magenta; but all the other divisions were coming up by forced marches on the same point. The situation of the two armies was, according to the latest accounts, this: Four Piedmontese divisions had passed the Ticino at Novara in the evening of the 20th. On the following day, an Austrian *corps d'armée* crossed the Ticino at Vigevano, where it met with some slight resistance, but having received reinforcements pushed on to Mortara. This *corps d'armée* would therefore be between the four divisions with the King, and which are supposed to be marching by the Novara road on Milan, and the other divisions remaining upon the Ticino on the side of Pavia. The probability is, the Piedmontese troops would have recrossed the Ticino, and that the battle may take place in the plains of Vercelli.

The following bulletin of the Piedmontese army was published at Turin on the 21st:—"The Minister of War has received the following despatches from General Chrzanowski:—'The King has ordered a reconnaissance on the road to Milan, on the other side of the Ticino. The Duke of Genoa, at the head of the 4th division, has crossed over the bridge of Buffalora, near Magenta. At the moment when the troops moved, King Charles Albert placed himself at their head, as he wished to be the first to set foot on the territory of Lombardy. As soon as the vanguard of the Austrians saw this movement, the videttes fell back of the new bridge of Magenta, from which soon issued clouds of smoke occasioned by the burning of the custom-house. The Austrians fell back rapidly from Magenta upon Corbetta and Cigliano, leaving in our hands only one prisoner. The King advanced amid the acclamations of the army as far as Magenta. As soon as he saw the 4th division established on the left bank of the Ticino, he retired to Trecatea, where he has fixed his head quarters. The brigades of Piedmont and Pignerol effected their movement with great ardour.'"

The Austrians, however, were not slow to carry the war into the enemy's country, having crossed the Ticino at Vigevano and pushed forward as far as Mortara—a movement by which they threatened to separate the right wing of the army of Charles Albert from the centre and left. The Austrians attacked the Piedmontese army near Voghera, and, after driving back the Piedmontese, forced them to break up the bridge of boats which they had upon the river. It is probable that the successful attack by the Austrians at Vigevano, and the subsequent march to Mortara, were made at the same moment. This movement, which placed the army of Radetzky on the flanks of the centre and left of Charles Albert's army, proved of enormous advantage to him in the two battles that subsequently took place on the 22nd and the 24th. The bad conduct of the Lombard division in the service of Piedmont, in not preventing the passage of the Po at Vigevano, is accused as having been the first cause of Radetzky's success. General Ramorino, the commander, has been arrested, and it is reported that he has been tried by court martial and shot. He was formerly in the Polish service, and was accused of a similar fault on the Vistula, during the Polish insurrection. The Duke of Savoy is said to have been wounded in the last battle, after having previously greatly distinguished himself by his bravery and generalship. The following is the account, evidently concealing an unfavourable portion of the facts, published by the Piedmontese Minister, Ratazzi, of the action at Mortara:—

"From a letter of the commander-in-chief, dated yesterday (22nd), and from other letters of the local authorities, we receive the following intelligence:—The Austrians entered our territory on two points, Gravelone and Zerbolo. On the 21st, at one P.M. they began to attack the second division of our army, which had taken up position on the road of Garlasco, before La Sforzesca, where the head quarters were, and on the road of Gambola, with a vanguard stationed as far as Borgo San Siro. The first attack took place upon the position of La Sforzesca, and was renewed several times, for more than four hours. Our troops, seconded by the second regiment of the brigade of Savoy, sustained all these attacks with valour. About four P.M., the enemy attacked the same division on the road to Gambolo; here, the first regiment of Savoy alone, with eight pieces of artillery, resisted every attack, without losing an inch of ground, for more than an hour; meanwhile, the brigade of Savona and the fourth division arrived, and the enemy was repulsed. In all these engagements, such of our troops as took part in them, behaved in a most praiseworthy manner. About six P.M., the Austrians attacked two other divisions—namely, the first and the reserve division, which occupied the position from Vespolate and Novara to Mortara. Although the enemy did not begin this attack with great force, our troops retired after a short engagement, which was only maintained by the division of reserve, the first division not having taken part in it as it ought to have done. The enemy afterwards entered Mortara, without any material damage being suffered by that town. Yesterday (22nd) there was no engagement. The head quarters were transferred to Trecate, and thence to Novara, where the King is. The princes are at the head of their divisions. The commander-in-chief has concentrated all the forces near the head-quarters, on the right flank of the enemy's army. Some soldiers shamefully dispersed, and it was principally they who spread alarm in the towns of Vercelli, Casale, and other places in the vicinity. Government has given all necessary orders to proceed against them with the greatest severity, and send them back to their corps. The local authorities all did their duty, and showed the greatest energy and activity."

The above are the only particulars of the earlier actions which have yet reached us, and with regard to the later battle, and the abdication and flight of the King of Sardinia, the accounts are two telegraphic despatches received by the French Government, and read by M. Odillon Barrot to the National Assembly on the 28th ultimo. The first, which is addressed by the French Envoy at Turin, M. Bois-le-Comte, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is as follows:—

"TURIN, MARCH 25.—The army has been driven back into the mountains at Biella and Borgo Manero. The Austrians occupy Novara, Vercelli, and Trino. It appears certain that the King has abdicated, and has fled into Switzerland. The Duke of Savoy has not yet written to Turin. The Government have requested Mr. Abercrombie and myself to demand an armistice to cover Turin. We have placed ourselves at their disposal, and we shall set out as soon as they desire it. Turin is tranquil. All are prepared to maintain order."

In addition to this despatch, another has been forwarded, by way of Toulon, from the French Consul at Nice, and is to the following effect:—

"TOULON, MARCH 28, FIVE O'CLOCK P.M.—Charles Albert, after having abdicated in favour of the Duke of Savoy, traversed Nice on the 26th, at 11 o'clock in the morning proceeding to France. The Piedmontese army has been beaten at Novara, but its honour is safe."

A third telegraphic despatch, published in Paris on Wednesday night, states that two Piedmontese generals had been killed in the last decisive action.

It has been stated that the Austrian Envoy in Paris received, on Wednesday evening, an account of Marshal Radetsky's entrance into Turin on the evening of the 25th ultimo; but the statement, although not improbable, seems to require confirmation.

It will be also seen that in the House of Lords, on the 30th ultimo, Lord Lansdowne stated that the Government had received despatches confirming the defeat and flight of Charles Albert, his abdication, and that his son and successor, the present King of Sardinia, had concluded an armistice with the commander of the Austrian forces, with a view to further negociations, which he trusted would lead to a permanent peace.

The *Milan Gazette* publishes two proclamations of Marshal Radetsky, dated the 17th, one addressed to the inhabitants of Milan, the other to those of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom at large. In the former, he informs the Milanese that he leaves the city to carry the war into the enemy's territory; but to tranquillise the pacific inhabitants he informs them that he leaves a sufficient garrison and a well-provided citadel He hopes that Milan will remain quiet, a second army being ready to fight for the rights of his sovereign. The Milanese have, he says, already felt the consequences of rebellion, but let them beware of a second attempt; the punishment would not fail to follow speedily and unrelentingly, for he is strong enough to crush every internal enemy and to fight the external one. The second proclamation warns the inhabitants of Lombardy and Venice not to give ear to a perverse party, which only awaits the resumption of hostilities to excite new disorders. Let them recollect his moderation in victory, and not force him to show them his strength; for punishment would fall quick as lightning upon every province, town, or commune that should dare to harrass the rear of his army. The Emperor offers them liberal institutions; let them not, blinded by fanaticism, reject them. Let them cast a glance upon unfortunate Rome and Tuscany, and see the consequences of a powerful Government.

The *Milan Gazette*, of the 21st ult., contains an address of Marshal Radetzky to the Piedmontese, in which he attributes to Charles Albert the miseries this new war will bring upon them, states that he is about to enter Piedmont with his army to give peace and tranquillity to its people; and that though he cannot avert all the calamities resulting from war, yet his troops are so well disciplined, that life and property will be respected by them.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, on the 26th, the Minister of the Interior M. Rattazzi, announced officially that the King, on the 23rd of March, had abdicated the crown in favour of his eldest son, the Duke of Savoy. He added that he had also been informed that hostilities had been suspended, though he was not apprised of the conditions imposed. He, consequently, did not think it advisable to prorogue Parliament, as had been intended. After some vehement speeches condemning the armistice, Minister Buffa then read two bulletins, giving the details of the battle The troops were fatigued with the long marches and counter-marches of the two preceding days, but the battle could not be deferred. The line of battle extended from the Bicocca, near the road to Mortara, as far as the canal, situated a little behind Cortenuova, on the side of the road to Vercelli. At eleven A.M., the Austrians attacked the Bicocca on the left of the Piedmontese army. The firing soon extended along the whole line. The left wing, after having lost ground, soon rallied again; and the Austrians concentrated all their efforts upon the centre at La Cittadella, which was several times taken and retaken. The Austrians renewed their efforts on the left, the Bicocca was ultimately lost, and this decided the day. The reserve of the Duke of Genoa came up; the duke fought nobly, had several horses killed under him, but his efforts were useless. The action continued on the centre and the left; but at nightfall the Piedmontese were forced to retreat. Charles Albert was constantly exposed to the fire where there was the greatest danger. Balls were whistling around him, several men at his side were killed. During the night he continued to direct the defence, reduced to the town. General Durando in vain tried to take him by the arm and lead him away. "General," said the King, "it is my last day; let me die." When the King saw that the army could not hold out any longer, and that he was forced to demand a suspension of hostilities, he said, "My task is now accomplished; I can no longer render my country the services to which I have consecrated my life. In vain I have hoped to find my death in the battle. After mature reflection, I have resolved to abdicate." The Duke of Savoy and Genoa, Minister Caderna, the General-in-Chief, and the aides de-camp surrounded him, and entreated him to relinquish this design. He answered with firmness, "No; my resolution is taken. I am no longer King. The King is Victor, my son." He embraced all present, and thanked them for the services they had rendered to him and the State. At midnight he set out, accompanied by two servants only. The principal head quarters of the royal army are at Momo.—A statue was then voted to the abdicated King, and the Chamber adjourned.

The Chamber of Deputies of Turin met on the 27th ultimo in the evening, when a very stormy discussion took place. The Minister Pinelli read to the Chamber the articles of the armistice concluded with Marshal Radetzky. This armistice provides that the Polish, Hungarian, and Lombard troops in the Piedmontese service shall be disbanded, that all prisoners are to be reciprocally restored, that peace shall be speedily concluded, and that the Sardinian army shall be reduced to its peace establishment. The following paragraphs are especially important:—"The King of Sardinia concedes that 18,000 Austrian infantry and 2000 cavalry shall occupy the territory comprised between the Po, the Ticino, and the Sessia, and shall furnish half the garrison of the citadel of Alessandra. This occupation shall not have any influence on the civil and judicial administration of the districts of Novara. Three thousand Austrians shall compose half the garrison of the city and citadel of Alessandra, and the other shall be composed of the troops of his Sardinian Majesty. The Austrians shall have free communication between Alessandra and L

SOLID MILK.—We observe in the Repertory of Patent Inventions for January, that a Mr. Felix Louis, of Southwalk, has enrolled a process for preserving cows' milk, goats' milk, and asses' milk, by converting the same into solid cakes or masses, which are soluble in warm water, and which may be kept for a long time without losing their original sweetness and freshness. The entire process, if we understand aright the terms of the specification, consists in a little sweetening by sugar, agitation, evaporation, and pressure.

MODERATE DESIRES.—Is that animal better that hath two or three mountains to graze on, than a little bee that feeds on dew and manna, and lives upon what falls every morning from the storehouses of heaven, cloud- and providence? Can a man quench his thirst better out of a river than a full urn, or drink better from the fountain when it is finely paved with marble than when it swells over the green turf? He that propounds to his fancy things greater than himself or his needs, and is discontented and troubled when he fails of such purposes, ought not to abuse Providence or blame his fortune, but his folly. God and nature made no more needs than they mean to satisfy—and he that will make more, must look for satisfaction where he can.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, the lady of Thomas Molyneux Royds, Esq., J.P., of Ballaliaba, of a son.

At Lansdown, Goulburn, on the 19th inst., Mrs. N. C. Phillips, of a son.

DIED.

At Parramatta, on the morning of Sunday, the 22nd April, 1849, aged 69, Major George Pitt D'Arcy, formerly of the 39th Regiment of Foot; a brave and gallant soldier. Major D'Arcy served in the West Indies, the Mediterranean, through the whole of the Peninsular War, North America, and in this colony; he had a medal for commanding his Regiment at the battle of Orthes.

At his residence, in Cumberland-street, on Sunday last, the 22nd July instant, Mr. Thomas Share, aged 50 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, leaving a wife and eight children to deplore his loss.

On the 23rd instant, of bilious fever, at his residence, 220, Elizabeth-street North, Mr William Alexander Dobson, aged thirty-six years.

On June 26th, 1849, at Goodwood Lodge, Richmond River, William Alfred Stephens, aged 19 years and 4 months. He was a native of Sydney, New South Wales, and was son of Ward Stephens, a colonist of New South Wales.

COURIER

CONSIGNEES of goods by the above named vessel are informed, that the discharge of the cargo will commence on Wednesday, and they are requested to pass their entries without delay.

Campbell's Wharf, July 24. 1323

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, hereby give notice to my tenants not to pay any money to any person on my account, either as rent, or in any other manner whatsoever, without my own signature being to the receipt, as I will not be accountable for the same. Dated this 23rd day of July, 1846.

R. TAYLOR.

Witness—

J. T. GURNER 1320

I HEREBY caution the public against giving credit to my wife, Jane Murphy, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. Also, against purchasing any of my property from her.

PETER MURPHY.

Macdonald River, July 17. 1300

WANTED immediately, furnished lodgings, for a lady and gentleman and child, with or without board, in the neighbourhood of the Flag Staff and Fort-street. Letters to be directed to C. E., care of Mr. Ford, Bookseller, Sydney.

July 23. 1316

CATTLE WANTED.

WANTED, from 1500 to 2000 head of well-bred Steers and Heifers, from three years old and upwards, to be delivered either at Tarrabandar, Tumut River; or at the junction of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Apply to

MR. JAMES M'EVOY,

1182 Pitt-street.

☞ OBSERVE.

FEMALE SERVANTS of good character can be readily engaged at this office.

N.B.—Married couples, farm and domestic servants, mechanics, &c., are now disengaged.

H. F. BRIMMER.

Servants Registry Office, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.

☞ Office open from 9 till 5. 1321

COOK WANTED.—A respectable Woman to cook and assist in housework. Apply to Mrs. WALLACE, No. 6, Lyons Terrace. 1352

WANTED, a Cook. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, Brickfield Hill.

July 23. 1345

WANTED, a man Cook, who will be required to make himself generally useful. Apply to R. LAMB, Watchmaker, 484 George-street. 1357

FEMALE COOK WANTED.—A steady person who understands her business may hear of an easy situation by applying to

Mrs. MOFFITT,

1358 Pitt-street.

WANTED, a man as cook, and to make himself useful. Also, a woman as house servant. Enquire at Macquarie House, Macquarie-place, corner of Bridge-street, Sydney.

Sydney, July 21. 1307

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply for further particulars to THOMAS HYNDES, Sussex-street.

July 23. 1359

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO smart active Lads, as apprentices to the painting and glazing trade. Apply to

FRANCIS WHITWORTH,

Oil and Colourman.

1367 582, George-street.

WANTED, an active lad as Porter. Apply at 287, Pitt-street. 1362

FARM SERVANTS.

WANTED, a farm servant, capable of driving a team of bullocks; and three shepherds; testimonials as to sobriety and general good conduct will be required. Apply to

T. AGARS,

1067 Kent-street North.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to tuition, who will be disengaged in about six weeks, is desirous of meeting with a situation in a respectable Church of England family; the country will be preferred. She will undertake to impart a sound English education, with music, &c. References given if required. Address, if by letter, postpaid, to A. Z., care of Mrs. Lethbridge, Dunhead, Penrith.

July 9. 790

RUNAWAY.

Prin. Sup. of Convicts' Office,

Sydney, 12th July, 1849.

THE undermentioned prisoner of the Crown absconded from the Marine department, Hobart Town, on the 20th February, 1849, and escaped from that colony in the cutter Psyche, belonging to the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, and afterwards from the Coquette, on the 7th July, 1849, while lying in the harbour of Port Jackson.

Matthew Clarke, Marion (2), 41, Arundel, 5 feet 1½ inches, fair comp., brown hair, hazel eyes, flag and anchor on inside left arm.

J. M'LEAN,

1195 Principal Superintendent.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Rock-flat, Maneroo, about the latter end of June, four head of horses, of the following description, viz.:—A light brown horse, rising seven years old, dark switch tail, branded on near shoulder H, on off shoulder TW. A cream coloured colt, eighteen months old, black points, branded on off shoulder, TW. A chestnut mare, star, long tail, branded ꓒ on both shoulders, TW over ꓒ on off shoulder. A blood bay colt, eighteen months old, branded TW on off shoulder.

The above reward will be paid on the conviction of the thief or thieves; or two pounds for the discovery, on application to W. A. Brodribb, Esq., Bullanamang: or to the undersigned.

J. WOOD.

1308 Dargelong, Maneroo.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.

WHEREAS Michael Duffy has absconded from his Bail, for felony. The above Reward will paid on his apprehension, by the Undersigned.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

1363 Baker, George-street North, Sydney.

STORES TO LET, at present and for some years occupied by Mr. Booth; and situate in Queen-street, the first on the right from George-street.

Possession can be given on the 9th of next month. Apply to

WM. MOFFITT,

1330 301, Pitt-street.

GAS HOTEL, KENT STREET NORTH.

TO LET, with early possession, the above capital business premises, in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Balmain Ferry, Gas Works, and Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf.

Apply to Mr. JAMES ENTWISLE, Freemasons' Tavern, York-street. 1324

TO LET, two sitting rooms, two bedrooms, kitchen and cellar, in a central part of the City. For further particulars apply at the *Herald* Office, if by letter, post paid, directed H. T. 1268

TO BE LET, the Dwelling-house in Cumberland-street North, next to Sheriff Young's buildings, (now in the occupation of Mr. Sutton) from the 1st of August. It contains five rooms and closet, has a good verandah facing the harbour, with detached kitchen, &c. Apply at the office of Mr. MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street. 1305

TO BE LET, in a most eligible part of Sydney, a small compact house, completely furnished. The furniture, either wholly or in part, may be taken at a valuation. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 1301

HOUSE TO LET.—A comfortable family residence in Pitt-street South, four doors below Liverpool-street (at present in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Butts), containing eight rooms, with good cellars, kitchen, and stables detached. Possession can be given on the 1st August next. Apply to Mrs. F. ELLARD, 55, Pitt-street South.

July 20. 1304

TO LET, Nos. 2 and 4, of Thurlow's-terrace, Surry Hills,—rent, £26 per annum. Apply at Messrs. THURLOW and GRANT's, solicitors, 308, Pitt-street. 84

TO LET, furnished, the whole or part of the premises at the corner of the Parramatta and Great North Roads, at present occupied as the Talbot Inn. For terms, &c., apply on the premises. 7483

TO LET, that well-known self-regulating Windmill, situated at Darlinghurst; rent moderate. Application to be made to Messrs. THOMAS BARKER AND CO., Sussex-street. 378

NORTH SHORE.

TO LET, on a lease of fourteen or twenty-one years, Allotments of Land fronting Careening Cove.

Apply at the office of Messrs. CAMPBELL and Co., Campbell's Wharf. 1302

YASS

TO LET, the Globe Hotel, in consequence of the ill health of the proprietor. That first-rate establishment, situated in the centre of that fast-rising town, Yass, and close to the Court House, which is, and will be still more, of important advantage to that flourishing concern.

By reference to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the 26th of June last, it will be seen that Yass is to become an assize town forthwith. The house is in full trade, and possessing a first-rate connexion; this building is of two stories high, containing ten bedrooms, and three parlours up stairs, embracing the whole front, of 60 feet, two of the rooms are divided by a moveable pannelled partition, when thrown open forms a space of 40 feet long. On the ground floor are twelve rooms, of most convenient dimensions, two of which can be formed into one, as above stairs, by the same convenience of folding doors, &c.; there is also an excellent cellar. The stabling is of brickwork, with accommodation for twenty horses, together with coach-house, &c., a well of good water, and an excellent garden well stocked with young fruit trees, and all requisite outhouses.

Rent, £150 per annum, for a term of three or four years, as may be agreed on. The furniture to be taken at a valuation, which, with the fixtures, will be about £500.

No person need apply, but such as are competent of conducting an hotel business. Application to be made to Mr. Charles Quail, on the premises, at Yass; or to William Long, Esq., George-street, Sydney. All letters to be post paid.

Yass, July 5. 496

SALES BY AUCTION.

TOYS, DUKE'S GENUINE CRICKET BALLS, SHERRY WINES, TOYS, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely,

Duke's genuine cricket balls, shaving boxes, razors, razor strops, beads, toys in boxes, box toys, printing press, baskets, needles in fancy boxes, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1165

LARGE SIZE EMBROIDERY FRAMES.

TO TOY DEALERS, DRAPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely,

3 Polished mahogany embroidery frames
3 white wood ditto
1 Box Lanton's ditto

Terms at sale. 1215

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At Eleven o'clock precisely.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, JUST LANDED EX JOHN WITT:—

Pencils in boxes, table knives in cases, magnum bonums, sets of ivory handle table cutlery, carvers, scissors, telescopes, razors, a quantity of hair brushes, German spectacles assorted, cases, pocket combs, chimney glasses gilt frames, 36 x 24, 36 x 20, 40 x 30, 30 x 18, China images, and a variety of other goods too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash. 1770

NAILS,

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely,

7 kegs ⅜-inch lath nails
2½ ditto batten ditto
2 kegs stout double shingle nails

Terms at sale. 1216

5 TONS NEW ZEALAND POTATOES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely,

5 Tons New Zealand Potatoes.

Terms at sale. 1364

VINEGAR, GINGER, BLUE, CANDLES, MATS, BAGS, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 25, At 11 o'clock precisely,

10 hogsheads vinegar
3 casks ginger
10 boxes blue
6 ditto candles
3 casks walnuts
15 dozen sugar mats
4 dozen sugee bags
1 bale leather

Terms at sale. 1348

CHOCOLATE, JUST LANDED.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

TO GROCERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 25, At 11 o'clock precisely,

FIFTY BOXES CHOCOLATE.

Terms at sale 1349

CALCINED MAGNESIA.

TO DRUGGISTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George street, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 25, At 11 o'clock precisely,

5 Cases Calcined Magnesia.

Terms at sale. 1350

SURPLUS STORES

OF THE SHIP "LADY PEEL," CAPTAIN FRAZER.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, At 11 o'clock,

THE Surplus Stores, of the ship Lady Peel,

Consisting of—

Cabin Bread	Port Wine
Ship Bread	Sherry
Split Pease	Brandy
Tea	Ale and Porter
Sugar	Vinegar
Rice	Barley
Butter	Preserved Milk and Tripe
Raisins	&c., &c.
&c., &c.	

Also,

Water Closets
Water Cisterns
One Medicine Chest
&c., &c.

Terms at sale. 114

FRYING PANS, HORSE NAILS, &c.

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER—SALE MAY 28.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, ON THURSDAY NEXT, At 11 o'clock,

LOT BRASS NAILS, Rack Pullies, Flour Dredgers, &c.

4 Bags 6 lb. horse nails
8 Ditto 5 lb. ditto
1 Cask sad irons, 4 cwt. 3 qrs.
2 Dozen frying pans, No. 4; 2 dozen No. 1; 2 dozen No. 6; 2 dozen No. 7; 2 dozen oval, No. 6; 2 dozen oval, No. 8
2 Dozen long handle frying pans

Terms—Cash. 1347

OILMAN'S STORES,

EX EMPRESS.

A LARGE AND MOST EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT IN THE FINEST POSSIBLE ORDER, NOW LANDING FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF

KINCAID AND WYATT.

90 PACKAGES—NO RESERVE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, At 11 o'clock precisely,

AN INVOICE of the following choice OILMAN'S STORES, got up in the latest and most beautiful style, now landing ex Empress:—

Tart fruits, in cases of 3 dozen each
Pint pickles, in cases of 2 dozen
Quart pickles, in cases of 2 dozen
Sauces, in cases of 3 dozen
Mustard, 1 lb., in cases of 2 dozen
Mustard, ½ lb., in cases of 3 dozen
French olives, ½ pints
Salad oil, pints and half-pints
Bloater paste
Anchovy paste
Robinson's patent groats
Chocolate, in ¼ lb. packages
Cayenne pepper, in fancy bottles
French capers, ½ pints and ¼ pints
Curry powder, fancy packets
New Nantz sardines
Real Yarmouth herrings
Real Gorgona anchovies
Carraway seeds
Coriander seeds
French prunes
Mustard, in tins
Nutmegs.

Terms at sale. 1237

VARNISHES	CUT WINE GLASSES
PAPER HANGINGS	VOLATILE SALTS
FOOLSCAP	CARBONATE SODA
HOPS, &c.	

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 26, At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 CASES assorted Varnishes, body carriage, japan, gold size, oak and copal

1 case, 300 pieces paper hangings
1 case superfine foolscap
1 cask cut wine glasses
1 case volatile salts
2 casks carbonate soda

ALSO,

10 Pockets new HOPS

Terms at sale. 1238

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

UNIQUE COLLECTION OF LITERARY WORKS.

Consisting of,—

TRAVELS IN CALIFORNIA, THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, RUSSIA, AND OTHER PARTS; LIVES OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS, POPULAR NOVELS, SCRAP BOOKS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At Twelve o'clock precisely, The following

STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS,

A new series, comprising,—

Travels in Mexico, including a description of California, and the Mining Districts of that country
Clarke's Travels in Russia, Tartary, and Turkey, illustrated
Tour through Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Arabia Petræa, to the Holy Land
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
Robertson's History of Scotland
Robert Burns's Works and Life
Cromwell, Mary Queen of Scots
Robertson's History of America
Life on the Ocean, or Thirty Years at Sea
Smollett and Sterne's Works
Youth's Story Teller
Paul Jones, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1062

COMPOSITION DUTCH WOODEN AND ENGLISH DOLLS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At eleven o'clock precisely,

3 Cases dolls, various sizes, composition, leather jointed, and wooden girls.

Terms at sale. 1164

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JULY 24 AND 25.

21 PACKAGES OF ELEGANT MODERN PATTERN PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE.

JUST LANDED, EX EMPRESS.

TO STOREKEEPERS, CROCKERYWARE DEALERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AND TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24 AND 25, At 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned very choice lot of Porcelain and Earthenware, selected expressly for this market, as under—

D in diamond 8 outside.

§ 404 1 Case containing—
Porcelain vases and toilette bottles
§ 405 1 Case ditto ditto
§ 1 1 Crate containing—
Dipt jugs, sets rose Coburgh ornaments
Lilac circus jugs
Plain drab apostle ditto
Egg cups, blue and fibre
§ 2 Crate containing—
Dandy, lustre jugs, blue and orange band
Brunswick lustre jugs
Plain burnished egg cups
Earthenware, blue and green fibre
§ 3 Crate willow bakers, 7 to 12 inch
§ 4 Crate ditto dishes, 9 to 16 inch
§ 5 Crate ditto plates, 10 inch
§ 6 Crate ditto ditto, 9 inch
§ 7 Crate ditto soup plates
§ 8 Crate octagon fancy muffins, lustre lines
§ 9 Hogshead Amherst japan punch bowls
§ 10 Crate printed bowls, blue fibre, brosely and dark blue
§ 11 Crate ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
§ 12 Crate printed breakfast and tea, brosely, blue fibre, marble, and dark blue
§ 13 Crate ditto ditto ditto ditto
§ 14 Crate willow cover dishes
Amherst japan punch bowls
§ 15 Crate willow muffins
§ 16 Crate dipt jugs, egg cups
§ 17 Crate sets flowing blue japan
Saxon Greek, and circus jugs
Lilac Greek, and No. 9 bull ditto
Plain japan Bedford ditto
Epsom cup jugs
Sets japan handled ornaments
Egg cups
§ 18 Crate—
Printed breakfast, teas, brosely, blue fibre, marble, and dark blue
Willow soup tureens, 12 inch
Set flowing blue japan octagon toy jugs
Set enamelled lustre Peel and Cobden jugs
Epsom cups, drab circus
Egg cups
§ 19 Crates—
Sets china
Sets burnished china, royal and thistle kerona
Sets Mayoreen grape jugs
Lustre jugs, new diamond, Cobney, Paris, and Bedford
Sets game stone china jugs
New lustre tea kettles, flowers!

The above Goods are on view at the Mart.

Terms at sale. 1272

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

CASE GIN, BLANKETS, COBURGS AND ORLEANS CLOTH, BINDING LACE, FRINGE CORD, BERLIN GLOVES, SIDEBOARD CLOCKS, VIOLONCELLOS AND VIOLINS, ACCORDIONS, JUST LANDED, EX EMPRESS.

To Publicans, Drapers, Upholsterers, Music Sellers, and others.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At eleven o'clock precisely,

200 Cases gin, 4 gallons each, in bond
200 Half cases ditto, in bond
6 Bales 10½ blankets, 100 in each
§406 1 Case, 37 pieces, Coburgs and Orleans cloth
§407 1 Case, containing—
11 Gross 8 dozen binding lace
120 Dozen worsted fringe
36 Dozen silk cord
59 Dozen white Berlin gloves
1 Case, 14 dozen, sideboard clocks
§401 1 Case, containing—
9 Violoncellos
26 Violins
30 Accordions
1 Cornopean, by Pace
20 Gross French studs.

Terms at sale. 1132

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

TO PAINTERS, COLOURMEN, AND OTHERS.

WHITING IN CASKS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely,

50 Casks Whiting, averaging 3 cwt. each

☞ This lot will be sold at the commencement of the sale.

Terms at sale. 1133

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

A WHARF AND PREMISES,

SUITABLE FOR MERCHANTS, OWNERS OF INTER-COLONIAL TRADING VESSELS, COASTERS, COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP OR BOAT-BUILDERS, CEDAR AND TIMBER DEALERS, &c.

Adjoining Duke's Wharf,

MILLER'S POINT.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. LYONS

Has the pleasure to announce that he has been instructed by the proprietor

TO SELL,

At his Mart, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 25,

At 12 o'clock precisely,

THE WHOLE of that Extensive WHARF, STORE, and PREMISES, ADJOINING DUKE'S WHARF, MILLER'S POINT.

The terms of payment will be the most liberal which have ever been offered to the public, viz.:

£500 may remain secured upon the property with the Savings' Bank, at 8 per cent. per annum, for any term of years.

For the rest, 25 per cent. cash deposit, and the remainder by approved bills at six months, dated from day of sale, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum.

☞ FURTHER DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Lyons would impress upon the minds of the public that this is not an ordinary property, because it comprises nearly ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE of valuable City Land, having 79 feet of DEEP WATER FRONTAGE, which is faced with a solid stone parapet, where vessels can be "hove down," repaired, coppered, and refitted; it has 128 feet in depth, as it is so capacious that vessels of any burthen may be constructed and built thereon.

The buildings comprise a very large store, with three floors; the upper floor is used as a sail-room, and the lower one for heavy goods. The middle room has been subdivided into about seven rooms, included in which is the office, counting-house &c. The lumber yard is also extensive, and there is a well which is always filled with excellent water. It adjoins Duke's Wharf on the north, and there is a capital road to it.

☞ A plan can be seen at Mr. Lyons' Mart.

. Title guaranteed. 1260

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

PORT WINE IN PIPES, HOGSHEADS, AND QUARTER-CASKS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock,

10 Pipes } Port Wine
10 Hogsheads }
10 Quarter-casks }

Terms at sale. 1202

DRAPER'S STOCK

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 24, At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

A Draper's Stock, consisting of—

De laine dresses
Printed ditto
Bandana and corah handkerchiefs
Black silk and satin stocks
Black satin opera ties
Ladies silk ties
Black silk and satin handkerchiefs
Cotton handkerchiefs
Ladies silk purses
Black and white long mitts
Fancy Parisian cloth
Linen drill trousers
Drab and white moleskin ditto
Waistcoats and coats
Shawls and scarfs
White, black, and coloured kid gloves, &c.

NO RESERVE.

Terms at sale. 1335

WOOLPACKS, THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, TWINE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX JOHN WITT, DONOVAN, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At eleven o'clock precisely,

Ex HLS § 29.— 4 Woolpacks and 4 three-bushel bags
§ 30 —28 Ditto 4 ditto ditto
§ 31.—29 Ditto 6 ditto ditto
§ 32 —19 Ditto 9 ditto ditto
§ 31 —89 Ditto 10 ditto ditto
§ 35.—21 Bundles twine

Terms—Cash. 1288

GREY CALICOES.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX JOHN WITT, DONOVAN, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely,

CSH in diamond, L under.

PART BALE—

§ 52—12 Pieces 36 inch grey calico, much damaged
3 Ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto.

Terms—Cash. 1220

FOR STORAGE AND CHARGES

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At eleven o'clock precisely,

SD & Co., § 41. One case containing—
§ 1-8—8 Bundles each containing 10 pair trousers and 10 coats
§ 9—1 Bundle containing 9 ditto and 9 ditto

In all 89 pairs trousers and 89 coats.

Terms—Cash. 1219

CAPS AND BONNETS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX LADY PEEL, FRASER, MASTER, FROM LONDON—BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL Sell by Auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely,

T. DAVIS § 1, part case containing—
10 Ladies caps slightly damaged
5 ditto ditto much damaged
4 ditto bonnets slightly damaged
10 ditto ditto much damaged

Terms—Cash. 1221

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At eleven o'clock precisely,

4 Cases very heavy drab moleskin trousers, DS
1 Bale all wool blue serge shirts
2 Cases men's assorted coats
2 Cases 7-8 coloured prints
3 Bales heavy Scotch twilled shirts
4 Cases fancy regatta shirts
2 Bales heavy Scotch twill shirting
2 Bales cotton tick
3 Bales blankets
1 Case hosiery and gloves, &c.

Terms at sale. 1218

WHITE TABLE CLOTHS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 24,

One case, as under—

42 6-4 white table cloths
53 7-4 ditto ditto
34 8-4 ditto ditto
43 9-4 ditto ditto

Terms at sale. 1332

FRENCH MERINOS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT

Will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 CASES French Merinos, consisting of black, white, and all the rich colours.

Terms at sale. 1331

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

MR. R. FAWCETT

Will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At eleven o'clock precisely,

29 ENDS COLONIAL TWEED.

No Reserve.

Terms at sale. 1382

BLUE WORSTED FROCKS, DOUBLE-STITCHED MOLESKIN TROUSERS, FANCY REGATTA SHIRTS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock precisely,

1 Case blue worsted frocks
4 Cases double-stitched moleskin trousers
2 Cases fancy regatta shirts

Terms at sale. 1334

NOTICE.

M'KONE *versus* MERCHANT.

THOMAS HURLEY will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, At noon,

Household furniture, feather beds, &c. Also, a cab, two sets of harness, a very useful dray, and sundry other goods, too numerous to particularise; to satisfy said execution, unless previously arranged.

By order of

MR. JOHN GRAY,

Special Bailiff.

July 24. 1336

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. W. G. MOORE

Has received instructions to sell on the Premises, 165, Castlereagh-street, second door from Park-street, THIS MORNING, At 11 o'clock,

THE whole of the Household Furniture, comprising—

Bedsteads, hair mattresses, chiffoniers, drawing-room chairs, loo table, dining table, carpet, sofas, washstands, toilet glasses, china, glass, &c.

ALSO,

A good Pianoforte

AND

Sundry kitchen utensils

Terms, cash. 1292

CHAISE, STAIR, AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

TO UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET, AND COACH MAKERS.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS

Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of the late James Simmons, Esq., Hunter-street, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, At 11 o'clock,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

13 CASES of Chaise, Stair, and Floor Cloths, assorted patterns, and of the following sizes, viz:—

5 Pieces 16 yards x 6 fancy pattern floor cloths
4 „ 24 x 8 ditto ditto ditto
10 „ 4-4 x 4-4 ditto ditto ditto
6 „ 7-8 ditto chaise ditto
5 „ 3-4 ditto stair ditto
5 „ 5-8 ditto ditto ditto

Also—

700 Bags Manila sugars.

Terms at sale. 1336

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

45 PACKAGES FRESH GOODS.

EX PHŒNICIAN,

Comprising grey and white Domestics, super Calicos, Horrock's Shirtings, Sheetings, tough Hollands, 5-4 and 7-8 Prints, Flannels, Blankets, white and coloured rolled Jaconets, Cotton Ticks, black and coloured Silecias, double stitched Trousers, blue serge Shirts, fancy pattern Regatta and Scotch twill Shirts, and men and women's cotton Hosiery.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS has received instructions to sell, at the Stores of the late James Simmons, Esq., the above splendid assortment of Drapery and Slops (all of the right sort). Full particulars, and day of sale, will appear in a forthcoming advertisement 1291

ELEGANT AND VARIED SELECTION OF PORCELAIN VASES AND OTHER ORNAMENTS, BEAUTIFULLY CUT AND COLOURED BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, FINE TONED ACCORDIONS, MARBLE TRAY, DRESSING GLASSES, SUPERIOR TOYS, CARICATURE CONGREVE BOXES, FANCY BASKETS, &c.

NOW LANDING, EX EMPRESS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

Two cases of elegant French porcelain vases, figures, flacons, match pots, &c.

Two cases containing a most beautiful selection of richly cut and coloured Bohemian glassware, consisting of flower vases, lustres, flacons, jewel bearers, pomade boxes, caraffe, pickle vases, candlesticks, tankards, tooth-brush boxes, cigar holders, &c.

One case fine toned accordions, assorted sizes, with instruction books

Two cases superior large size British plate toilet glasses, with and without marble trays

A large and varied assortment of new and superior toys

One case caricature figure congreve boxes

An assortment of fancy baskets, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1369

TO TOY DEALERS.

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR TOYS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, At eleven o'clock,

A great variety of superior Toys, in assorted lots.

Terms at sale. 1371

JUST LANDED, EX SCOTIA.

TO GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PICKLES, MUSTARD, ASSORTED PASTE, SALAD OIL, BATH BRICKS, JAMS, SPERM CANDLES, FRESH SALMON, BRANDY, WHISKEY, GIN, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON THURSDAY, JULY 26, At eleven o'clock,

The following excellent assortment of articles carefully selected expressly for family trade, from the well-known establishment of William and Thomas Cooper, Leadenhall-street, London.

2 Cases, 24 Wiltshire loaf cheeses
4 Cases, 48 pine cheeses
1 Case bloaters
Anchovy and salmon paste
3 Cases, 3 dozen 6lb. tins, superfine Durham mustard
10 Cases, 30 dozen, assorted bottled fruits
10 Cases, 20 dozen, quart pickles, assorted
10 Cases, 20 dozen, pint ditto ditto
1 Case, 6 dozen, half-pint sauces
1 Case, 48 ½-dozen tins, herrings
3 Cases, 9 dozen half-pints, salad oil
1 Cask, 100 tins each, 1 and 2 lbs., fresh salmon
2 Casks, 12 dozen Bath bricks
12 Cases, each 12 lbs., patent sperm candles
1 Case, 3 dozen, 2 lb. patent jars assorted jams
1 Case, 3 dozen, each 1 and 2 lbs., orange marmalade
3 Hogsheads Martell's brandy
2 Quarter-casks English gin
1 Puncheon Scotch whiskey
24 Red cases fine hollands, &c.

Terms at sale. 1372

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, &c.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions from MR. T. W. SHEPHERD, of the DARLING NURSERY, to sell by public auction, at the Nursery, Newtown Road, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 6, At 11 o'clock,

15,000 FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, &c., including the best varieties of apple, pear, quince, mulberry, peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum, cherry, filbert, walnut, loquat, maclura, guava, cherimolia, orange, lemon, citron, lime, 3000 morus multicaulis (two years old), ash, elm, oak, sycamore, lime or linden tree, Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay pine, Moreton Bay chestnut, &c., &c.

The DARLING NURSERY is so well known, that comment from the auctioneer is superfluous, and as the sale is undertaken for the purpose of making room for a fresh stock, there will be NO RESERVE.

If required, purchasers may have their goods packed for the interior, or the neighbouring colonies, at a moderate charge.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be had five days prior to the day of sale at the Nursery, or at the auction rooms.

Terms—Cash. 1342

BOOKS

JUST LANDED.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock,

FOUR cases new and excellent Works, elegantly bound and illustrated, comprising—

STURT'S EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AUSTRALIA. (*The importers have the guarantee of the publishers, Messrs. T. and W. Boone, that these are the only copies of this interesting and valuable work that will be sent to this colony.*) Pettigrew's Memoirs of Nelson, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Shakespeare's Works, Lamartine's Holy Land, Brown's Domestic Architecture, Locke's Works, Burns' Works, London Cookery, High Life in New York, Book of British Ballads, Crowquill's Wanderings of Pen and Pencil, Chambers' Miscellany, Parlour Library, Chambers' Select Writings, Edinburgh Journal, People's Music Book, Mozart's Requiem, Illustrated News, Books of Chess and Billiards, Castles and Abbeys of England, Cunningham's Gallery of Pictures, Beauties of the Bosphorus, Canadian and American Scenery, Robertson's History of America, History of England to the present time, the Book of Art, Rollin's Ancient History, Walks about Jerusalem, Rees' Cyclopædia 45 volumes with plates, Drawing Room Scrap Book, 1849, Table Book, 1848, British Harmonist, France Illustrated, Scottish Chiefs, Works of Josephus, Syria and the Holy Land Illustrated, D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, Wood's Lectures of Chemistry, Gems of Beauty, Views of Surry and Sussex, Polyglott Bibles, Greek and English Lexicons, Latin Grammars, Dictionaries, and Exercises, Pinnock's Golden Treasury, Italian Grammar, Atlases, Hebrew and English Lexicon, &c., &c.

Also,

TEN COPIES LEICHHARDT'S AUSTRALIA, With Maps.

And,

TEN COPIES MITCHELL'S TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

Terms at sale. 1339

☞ AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. E. F. JENCKEN AND CO., CIRCULAR QUAY.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

NAMELY,

WINES, SPIRITS, VINEGAR, NAILS, CODFISH, CURRANTS, RAISINS, PICKLES, SAUCES, WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions from Messrs. Jencken and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Stores, CIRCULAR QUAY, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, At 11 o'clock,

WINES.

7 Pipes Marsala
6 Hogsheads ditto
40 Quarters ditto
10 Pipes Port
20 Cases, each three dozen quarts, Sillery Champagne
10 Ditto ditto 6 ditto pints ditto
3 Hogsheads Port
2 Quarters ditto
6 Quarters Pale Sherry
6 Ditto golden ditto
2 Hogsheads fine old pale Sherry
4 Quarters ditto ditto ditto

SPIRITS.

10 Hogsheads pale and dark brandy, first quality
2 Hogsheads Islay whiskey
6 Quarters ditto ditto
101 Cases LOWNDES' OLD TOM

VINEGAR.

11 Hogsheads white wine vinegar
19 Quarters ditto ditto

NAILS.

128 Kegs, assorted sizes

WINDOW GLASS.

25 Cases, 12 x 10
80 Cases, 14 x 10
50 Cases, 16 x 12
50 Cases, 18 x 12
20 Cases, 21 x 14
20 Cases, 20 x 16

275 Boxes.

GROCERIES, &c.

10 Caroteels currants
20 Cases Eleme raisins
22 „ assorted pickles
1 „ salmon paste
2 „ sauces
4 „ smoked herrings
30 Drums Newfoundland cod fish (a choice article)
2 Cases arrowroot

Terms at sale.

NO RESERVE.

The auctioneer's instructions being to clear the whole of these goods, it is a sale of general merchandise of rare occurrence in the present bare state of the markets. 1340

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

TALLOW, HIDES WOOL, SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by auction, at his Stores, ON THURSDAY, JULY 26, At 11 o'clock.

9000 SHEEPSKINS
85 Casks Tallow
83 Hides
12 Bales Wool

Terms at sale. 1326

THE CUTTER

GEORGIANA.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, JULY 26,

The Schooner GEORGIANA: she was built in 1840, and is 35 tons O.M., is coppered, and carries a large cargo, she has a good cabin, and is well found in sails, stores, &c.

She is now lying off Stilwell's Wharf, Market-street.

Terms at sale. 1341

UNRESERVED SALE OF

ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF HORSES,

AND

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE,

WITH RIGHT OF BRAND, AT THE "JUNCTION INN," RAYMOND TERRACE.

(By order of the Mortgagees.)

MR. A. DODDS has been instructed by the Mortgagees, to sell by public auction, at the "Junction Inn," Raymond Terrace, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 6,

At 12 o'clock,

Without the least Reserve.

The right of brand of one hundred head of Horses, branded hn under saddle.

Also,—

The right of brand of six hundred head of Cattle, branded hn on rump.

Together with

Their increase from September, 1845.

The above cattle and horse stock are known as the property of Mr. Michael Henderson, and are running in the neighbourhood of Raymond Terrace, William River and Port Stephens.

The auctioneer is desirous of calling the attention of stockholders and others in the neighbourhood of Raymond Terrace, Port Stephens, Dungog, and Manning River, to the sale of *right of brand* to the hn horse stock and cattle 2 above.

Terms—cash. 92

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Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1849.

ENGLISH NEWS.

DEBATE ON MR. SCOTT'S MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 16.

THE COLONIES.

Mr. Scott, pursuant to notice, rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies, with a view to reduce the charges on the British Treasury, and to enlarge the functions of the colonial Legislatures. He said the subject which he that evening proposed to bring before the house was one of such extent and importance that he could not help feeling much regret that the subject had not fallen into better hands, because he conceived that the present and future administration of our colonial empire was a subject which could not occupy too much attention in Parliament; and he was the more deeply impressed with a sense of the weight of the task which he had undertaken when he remembered that at the opening of the present session, though the speech from the throne took notice of almost every subject relating to the present time, both foreign and domestic, yet the colonies were wholly omitted, nothing whatever had been said in the speech from the throne respecting the interests of our colonial empire. When he looked at the extent of those colonies, when he remembered their distance from each other, the great variety of productions and climate for which they were remarkable; when he remembered that England had possessions in almost every part of the world, he felt that it behoved every individual in that house, however small his influence, to make the claims of those colonies heard. England possessed between 40 and 50 colonies, and the area of those possessions could not be less than 40 or 50 times as great as that of the united kingdom. One third of our export trade was to those colonies, and if we threw out of the account the raw material and semi-manufactured goods, it would be found that our trade with those colonies was equal to all our trade with the rest of the world; therefore these possessions were to us of the very highest importance; but unfortunately we paid very dearly for them, inasmuch as they cost us annually £3,170,000 for expenses in the colonies and on account of the colonies, while the whole expenses of our colonial empire paid out of the colonies amounted to not less than £8,372,000. Now, the population of those colonies was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000, and we paid more than £5,000,000 annually for governing them. In the united kingdom we governed a population of 30,000,000 at an annual expense of £24,000,000. At home our people were governed at the rate of 16s. per head per annum, while abroad they cost upon an average 28s. per head. Surely such a state of public administration urgently demanded inquiry—inquiry whether that enormous expenditure was to be fairly imputed to the nature, extent, and condition of our colonies, or to a certain small irresponsible geographical spot in Downing-street. It behoved them, he thought, to consider and enquire whether they ought not to put into practice some measures of economy nearer home. From the pages of Adam Smith's great work—looking to his chapter on Colonies—it might be seen, that in our North American colonies, in the year 1770, a population of 3,000,000 was governed at a cost of only £64,700, and well governed for that sum. With our colonies in such a condition, he could not help feeling some surprise at the assertion made by Lord Grey on the 10th August, 1848, when that nobleman said that our colonial system never had been so perfect as it now was. If that system wer really so perfect, surely the people of England in the present age had a right to expect that a population of 5,000,000 should be governed for £105,107, seeing that 11 colonies with a population of 3,000,000 were in 1770 governed at an expense of £64,700 when our colonial system, even upon Lord Grey's own showing, was by no means so perfect as at present. In these, the single colony of Newfoundland cost £100,000 a year, being a greater amount than 11 colonies cost in 1770. The Mauritius cost us now five times as much as a similar colony would have cost in 1770. Lord Grey in his evidence before the Miscellaneous Estimates Committee stated, that in his opinion the Governors of colonies were insufficiently paid. Now, in differing from that noble lord he wished to do so with the utmost respect, for he considered him as high minded a man and one as anxious to promote the true interests of the colonies as any that existed, but he was overburdened by the weight of the Colonial Office, and could scarcely be expected to take sound views of its administration. His duties were of the most varied and embarrassing kind; they were legal, judicial, political, naval, and military; they were connected with the Ordnance, the church, the state; with convicts, with old colonies, and the services of old functionaries, with new colonies and new officers; he was to preserve ancient possessions and establish fresh settlements, as well as to create friendly relations between recent emigrants and aboriginal races. The hon. gentleman then referred to the opinion expressed by Lord Howick (now Earl Grey) in 1846, that it was impossible for any man, be his powers what they might, adequately to administer the complicated affairs of the British colonies; and observed, that the noble earl then expressed his hope that they would revert to the wise policy of their ancestors, and allow the colonies to govern themselves. The noble lord, then in opposition, was now in power, with the means of carrying out his views to the fullest extent, but, with his change of position, a change seemed to have come over his opinions on this subject. At the time to which he (Mr. Scott) referred, the noble lord said that 3,000,000 of people had been well governed in the colonies for £64,700, but he now contended that the colonial system never was so perfect as at present, and that £121,000 was too small an amount to be paid to the colonial governors. The noble lord (Earl Grey) in the speech to which he (Mr. Scott) had alluded, referred to the colonies which had received charters of self-government. Many of those charters were granted during the reign of the Stuarts, and subsequently others were granted, which were drawn by Lord Somers; but at that period, when the colonies were well and cheaply governed, there was no Colonial Minister and no Colonial Office. It was not until the madness and folly of British statesmen forced this country into war with her colonies that, for the first time, a Minister of War and for the Colonies, was appointed. In 1670, however, a committee of the Privy Council was appointed to conduct certain matters relating to the colonies, but the colonies this country then held continued to be well governed under their own charters. When, at length, we differed from and lost some of our most valuable colonies, that difference arose from the same policy which was still pursued by the Colonial Department—from taxing the colonies, and altering their constitutions, without the consent of the colonists. We had now fixed upon New South Wales, British Guiana, the Mauritius, and Jamaica, heavy civil lists, not only without the consent, but against the expressed desire of the colonists. He had received a letter from a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, who observed that it appeared to be the fashion to say in Parliament that the dependencies of the empire should be allowed to manage their own concerns, while the Colonial Office seemed to do everything in their power, not to conciliate, but to alienate the colonies. He (Mr. Scott) would ask the house whether it was politic to allow such a feeling to be excited in our colonial possessions? The noble Secretary for the Colonies (Earl Grey), in a letter dated the 12th of April, 1848, proposed, as a means of remedying some of the evils which were complained of, that certain duties now devolving upon the Colonial Minister should hereafter devolve upon the Privy Council. But the matters to be submitted to the Privy Council were not such as the colonists, who might complain of the proceedings of the Colonial Office, might wish to lay before them, but such as the Colonial Minister might choose. This change, therefore, would afford no relief to the colonists; it would only afford an opportunity to the Colonial Minister of shifting upon the Privy Council the responsibility of his own acts. In the evidence before the committee on the miscellaneous estimates last year, the present Colonial Secretary stated that the decision of certain matters relating to the colonies was formally with the Board of Trade, but actually and substantially with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He (Mr. Scott) considered, however, that it was most unadvisable to transfer to the Privy Council any of the powers now exercised by the Colonial Secretary. The Earl of Aberdeen, when Secretary for the Colonies, had said in reference to certain judicial tribunals, that if any judge in any part of Her Majesty's dominions had the power of withholding the grounds of his decision, it was impossible that such a principle of law could be abolished too soon or too completely. Now, the Privy Council did not assign any reasons for their decisions, and he thought the remarks of the noble earl were as justly applicable to that as to any inferior tribunal. With regard to the power of veto possessed by the Colonial Minister, it was no doubt necessary that the Crown should have a veto on the acts of the various colonial Legislatures; but he thought it most unfair to the colonists that that power should be exercised in the manner in which it is now exercised. Great dissatisfaction had been excited with reference to the case of a judge at St. Lucia, who had been suspended by the colonial Legislature, but had been reinstated in office by the Colonial Secretary. It had been stated by the noble earl (Earl Grey) that that step had been taken by the advice of Mr. Wood and Mr. Rogers; but it could not be matter of surprise that the colonists were disgusted and disappointed when they found the acts of their Legislatures subverted on the advice of gentlemen living up three pairs of stairs in Westminster. Great Britain was now paying £52,000 a-year to 170 persons for auditing the accounts of the colonies; but if they allowed the colonists to audit their own accounts, this branch of expenditure might be greatly reduced. He also wished to call the attention of the house to the constant changes in the Colonial Office. The rulers of our colonies had for many years past been changed on the average once in 18 months; and during the last four years the chief and under-secretary had been changed nearly once a-year. But this was not all. The chief ruler of the colonies probably changed his own mind once every six weeks, and after coming to important decisions, which were sent out to the colonies, he revoked those decisions almost before they could have reached the colonies. Thus, he observed, with respect to New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, and other colonies, important dispatches either affecting the social condition of the colonies, granting them constitutions, or relating to transportation, had been repeatedly sent out, and as frequently revoked. This battledor and shuttlecock course of proceeding might be very good fun at the Colonial Office, but it was anything but amusement to the unfortunate colonists. (Hear.) With respect to the colonies, the various plans adopted in respect to the land had caused great suffering and retarded to a great extent their prosperity. There had been first disposition of land by grant, then by sale at the minimum price of 5s., then at the minimum price of 12s., and again at 20s., then there had been the disposition of land to annual tenants, and then to leaseholders for 20 years. In vain the colonies and the governors protested against such proceedings; the reply of the Colonial Office was —"*Sic volo, sic jubeo; stet pro ratione voluntas.*"

Lord J. Russell was understood to say that they took place under Act of Parliament.

Mr. Scott observed that he was now adverting to the remonstrances against those proceedings which were sent home by the colonies and the colonial governors. He did not wonder that the Colonial Minister had not time to attend to these matters, but it was, nevertheless, a most cruel and unfortunate circumstance when a particular and favourite crotchet beset the Colonial Minister, and he was determined to work it out despite the convictions of the various colonies. This was the case with respect to the land question in regard to all the Australian colonies; and while the Emigration Commissioners had the audacity to speak of the facility with which land might be obtained there, the fact was that the land was fourfold dearer than in any part of the world beside. No mistake was so fatal as that made by the Colonial Office with respect to the land question. Perhaps he might be reminded by the hon. gentleman on the Ministerial bench, of the free institutions given to some of the colonies, but he begged to say that they as much resembled the English constitution as did the Government of Turkey. Instead of being counterparts they were only counterfeits of it. True it was, that charters, legislative assemblies, and councils were granted; but in practice those who deliberated and decided were the nominees of the governors, holding official situations, and giving their votes irrespective of the wishes of the independent members of the legislative assemblies. Complaints on this subject were arriving from the Mauritius, Guiana, and Jamaica; it was such a line of policy as this that had occasioned the loss on the former occasion of the American colonies. In reference to our present North American colonies, it might appear to some hon. gentlemen that circumstances rendered the present time the most unfit season to being forward this question; but he maintained that it was the indifference in this country to colonial questions which had caused difficulties to arise in our colonies. How could satisfaction exist, when in one province there might be responsible government, while a neighbouring one might be governed by the bureaucratic system, offices and remunerative employments being held independently, not only of the will of the colonial population, but of the governor, so that the latter was entirely subject to what was called the "family compact." Thus in Prince Edward's Island, which was governed according to the old system of family compact, he found, referring to three years ago, that there was a gentleman (Mr. Haviland) occupying no fewer than 10 offices of trust and emolument, and his son-in-law (Mr. Pope) filling about six or seven, making 17 places between them. He did not see how they could deny granting to the colonies something in accordance with the British constitution, and constituting in them an upper chamber, composed of more permanent and durable materials than the mere nominees of the governors or of the Colonial Secretary. Such had been the custom of all countries, excepting Great Britain. Rome sent her patricians to her colonies, and Portugal and Spain sent out their nobles. Why then did England bring up her offspring to be democrats and republicans, anxious to throw off the thraldom, as they might call it, of the mother country? If due care and a fostering hand had been extended to our colonies, their progress and the advantages derived by the mother country would have far exceeded anything that the Colonial Minister could now boast of. But, in fact, the obstacle to colonization, was in the Colonial Office. Not to refer to free trade at present, and exposure to the competition of all the world, he (Mr. Scott) would ask the house to observe how the principle of the Colonial Office was to impose extravagance in expenditure; though, surely, the profession of economy, next to that of civil freedom, was once the Shibboleth of the gentlemen who were now in power in this country. Take Ceylon—with a trade amounting to £600,000, it was mulcted (he could use no other term) to the extent of £408,000, and a civil list of £236,000 was exacted by the home government. Mauritius, with a trade of £1,000,000 was burdened to the amount of £300,000. In British Guiana the taxes were £273,000, and the civil list £37,000. Jamaica asked for retrenchment, but in vain; with an adverse balance of £395,000 upon an entire export trade of £894,000, its revenue was £190,000, its expenditure £235,000. The case of Jamaica might be taken as that of all the sugar colonies, or rather, as they might be termed, the colonies bankrupt by law—by British statute; the home Government reduced the revenue, but refused a reduction of taxation, and all the West India colonies were asking to have the controul of their own affairs; they felt that governors were sent to extort taxes from them rather than to protect them, and that the Colonial Office appeared to care more for the governor than the governed. Let not the honorable gentleman (Mr. Hawes) talk of the free institutions we had bestowed; let him say what British colonies acquired since we had had a Colonial Office, had received free civil institutions, after coming under the dominion of the Crown of Great Britain (Hear.) It must be remembered, in considering the state of society in our colonies, that where office alone gave rank, and where existence was by Ministerial favour, independence of sentiment could not be expected, (Hear.) With regard to another point—the possession of property, and referring especially to the Australian colonies, where the Crown had virtually denied the right of possessing land, those who went out sought only the acquisition of money, and without a substantial yeomanry no community could flourish. But there was another part of this vast subject to be noticed—emigration. The colonization from this country was exceedingly small, though the expatriation was very large. According to the *Colonization Circular*, 2,000,000 of persons had emigrated from the United Kingdom in the last 24 years. Where had they gone? There was not 2,000,000 of British subjects in our colonies. Why, from 40 to 60 per cent. of these emigrants had gone to the United States. In 1848 no less than 188,000 of the whole 248,000 who left our shores thus went to a foreign country. Our emigration to Canada in a single year cost £1,000,000 and a loss of 15,000 or 16,000 souls. The management of the emigration to Australia was faulty and extravagant. The accounts of the whole expenditure were never audited; the return obtained last year was really unintelligible, but there was reason to believe that there was a very unnecessary outlay. Passing from the subject of emigration to that of convict emigration, as it might be called, and which was a cognate subject, he must say he was not prepared to lay the whole blame, as regarded the convict colonies, on the Colonial Office. He believed the Colonial Office encountered very great difficulties on this question; but, surely, when they found that three-fourths of the adult population of one of the colonies either were or had been convicts, it was matter for inquiry. He considered, indeed, that whether they regarded the expenditure at home or in the colonies, the political, commercial, and social state of those colonies, and their present or future condition, the time had come for serious and searching inquiry being made. Only let the house look to the expense which they caused to the army and navy. Why, 50 out of the 112 battalions in the service were employed in the colonies on duty that was killing the troops. If they governed the colonies well it would be unnecessary to send out these troops; though indeed in various instances the numbers were so small that they could be of no service. What, for example, was the use of one regiment in New South Wales to protect a territory of 1400 miles? The use of a regiment in such a case was only the money they spent there. In these remarks he did not mean to depreciate our garrison colonies, which were so important to our commerce, and to the interests of the country at large. They were the *propugnacula imperii*, by which we were enabled to maintain the empire of the sea; and he hoped there were none who would consent to give up those places, or allow them to fall into the hands of France and Russia. (Hear, hear.) He objected, however, to the line of conduct pursued in governing such colonies. Would it not be as preposterous to have the Lord Mayor Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards as it was to have Mr. Moore O'Ferrall Governor of Malta? Why, he might sleep with the key of Valetta under his pillow just as well if he were at Valentia. (A laugh.) They had heard a great deal of successful colonization; and certainly, if to lose all our best colonies was a proof of success, they had been eminently so. They had lost some of their best colonies, and they had obtained others by conquest and by cession; but the Colonial Office was not entitled to any great credit for obtaining them. In the case of Vancouver's Island, which possessed resources likely to render it of incalculable benefit, they had surrendered them all into the hands of a company whose interests lay, not in peopling, but in depopulating the country, in order that they might carry on the trade which they had pursued from the days of Charles II. downwards. New Zealand too, might by this time have been a most successful colony. The New Zealand Company was defended by the noble lord at the head of the colonies, and the Under-Secretary for the Colonies was a director. [Mr. Hawes dissented.] Up to that moment he had believed the hon. gentleman to be a director, but it now appeared he was mistaken. He would say, however, that if the protection of the Colonial Office had been withdrawn, New Zealand would have flourished before now; under the present system it would have but a poor chance of advancing. He could not sufficiently characterise the system adopted by the Colonial Office for peopling the colonies. It transported crime and shovelled off poverty, and that it called colonization. Then look at the West Indies. If they considered the ruin and the misery which those colonies had endured, and the bad faith which had been exhibited towards them, he must say the effects of colonial management would be seen in no enviable light. (Hear, hear.) The truth was that none of our colonies presented the features which the constitution and condition of society in this country exhibited, and the position of some of them was perfectly anomalous. It was high time, therefore, that steps were taken to correct the evils which existed. If they delayed longer to grant the justice which their colonies demanded, they might rely upon it, that instead of perpetuating Her Majesty's reign over an extending and well-affected empire, they would live to see, if not the dismemberment, at least the alienation in heart and soul of the best portion of Her Majesty's colonial dominions. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman then moved for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Mr. Hawes was sorry to say the house did

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did not take that interest in this important question that he, for one, would desire. [At this time there were scarcely 40 members in the house.] But he presumed the hon. gentleman must take the blame upon himself for proposing a motion which he could not seriously intend to carry. The proposal was to appoint a committee of inquiry into our colonial possessions; but he doubted much whether this was not a branch of inquiry that went quite beyond the grasp of a committee, and one the end of which was not likely to be seen within the Parliamentary life of any member present. (A laugh.) He did not say so because he undervalued the importance of the subject. It was not that he did not think select committees occasionally appointed with reference to special colonies might be useful; but it was because it was practically impossible for a committee of that house usefully to discharge functions so great and various as the hon. gentleman would impose upon it. With regard to discussions on this subject, however, he entered upon them willingly. It was not discussion about colonial policy that he feared, it was the apathy that existed in the public mind, and the misrepresentations that were made of what their colonial policy was. He did not pretend to say that the colonial system of this country was not susceptible of improvement and alteration. Far from it; but he desired on the present occasion to place before the house as accurately as he could a knowledge of what our colonial system was (hear). Certainly, the speech of the hon. gentleman had thrown no light on the subject. He had retailed a good deal of the ordinary misrepresentation respecting the Colonial Office and our colonial system; but he had pointed out no one single remedy, nor announced one single principle, on which we might act in improving and reforming the system. (Hear, hear.) There were various governments, if he might so speak, existing in the different colonies. There were those that had representative governments, or what were called popularly responsible governments. By that phrase he understood—and it was the only accurate description—the Executive Council, or the administration of the government as dependent on the majority of a house of assembly. Wherever that existed it formed the most perfect system of colonial government. It existed in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; and he might say that in Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland they were preparing themselves for the system, and would meet with no opposition on the part of the Colonial Office. (Hear, hear.) Now, what was the obstacle? The hon. gentleman seemed to think that it was in the power of the Colonial Office to confer a perfect government at once upon the colonies; but the condition of a good constitution was a certain amount of population and a certain amount of intelligence. They might, therefore, prematurely and injuriously confer liberal institutions upon the colonies. (Hear, hear). Then, in regard to these North American colonies, in some of them they had the most perfect form of colonial government. The Crown, undoubtedly, exercised its veto, when such was deemed requisite, on colonial acts; but it was rarely exercised, and that generally in relation to points of trade and commerce only. It was of the utmost importance that something like uniformity should be established in these respects between the practice of the colonies and the mother country, and that, in carrying out their views of commercial policy, the Crown should be intrusted with the power of keeping the regulations of the colonial trade and this country on the same footing. (Hear, hear.) Then there were other governments existing that might be called representative governments—that were indeed such strictly—in which responsible government, as it was called, did not exist, and perhaps for some time could not exist. This applied generally to our West India colonies. There what was termed responsible government undoubtedly did not exist, and there were reasons why it was impracticable at the present moment; but when he said so he must confess that to carry the principle involved in responsible government further, there could be no objection on the part of those who carried on our colonial affairs, whenever such was found to be proper. (Hear.) All these representative bodies in the West India colonies, however, had themselves the power of the purse, and an entire control over the taxation and the expenditure. Take the case of Jamaica at this moment. The Crown never interfered with its taxation or expenditure. The Assembly raised the whole taxation of the country, and expended it under their own authority and superintendence, and he did not know of any instance of direct interference of late years with Jamaica, or with the West Indies generally. In the case of Trinidad, as had been said with truth, the revenue had fallen below the expenditure; and the Governor of Trinidad, a man of singular disinterestedness and of great ability, proposed at once to reduce the cost of the establishment there. Was there any objection on the part of the Colonial Office to that proposal? No. It was assented to, as there was a clear and explicit ground for the diminution of the expenditure. The honorable gentleman alluded to Guiana, but he (Mr. Hawes) had a disinclination to enter upon it, as it was under the consideration of the Government. Lord Grey, however, had stated his perfect willingness to reduce all salaries there as vacancies occurred. He stated that in the presence of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone), who knew what had passed on this subject, and he repeated that Lord Grey had stated his perfect willingness to consent to the reduction of the salaries. (Hear.) In the West Indies, then, there was that control over local taxation and expenditure that ought to enable them to reduce them, and if a case was made out for reduction he knew of no objection that would be raised on the part of the Colonial Office. But there was a distinction between Trinidad and Guiana. In Trinidad there was no civil list, whereas in Guiana in 1844 the civil list was granted for seven years, and the Crown in that colony had surrendered considerable revenues. But the representative bodies in the West India colonies must not be considered altogether popular assemblies. The franchise in those colonies was not extensive; the assemblies did not represent the whole population,—they were rather oligarchical bodies. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Scott.) He (Mr. Hawes) was aware that some of those assemblies were willing to extend the franchise, but he should wait until he had heard the nature of the proposition before expressing an opinion upon it. It was, however, a fact, that those bodies were often the representatives only of a few merchants and capitalists, and in many cases of persons who were absentees altogether. In Guiana this was notoriously the case; for in that colony members were allowed to vote by proxy; and it often happened that certain members held not less than fifteen, and sometimes twenty, votes each. It could not therefore be said that these were, strictly speaking, representative bodies; and, if so, then they were public bodies over which it was necessary that the Crown should retain a certain amount of control. Strongly as he was disposed to extend the principle of self-government to the colonies, still he contended that in those cases where there had long existed a dominant class on the one hand, and a race of persons in a state of subjection on the other, it was usual, just, and absolutely necessary that the Crown should be the arbitrator and moderator in all questions of difference as between those two bodies. That was precisely the principle which had been adopted in regard to our colonies. While the home Government abstained from all unnecessary interference in the affairs of the colonies, it was considered a useful, just, and sound policy for the Crown to maintain a power in the last resort in those special cases where the imperial authority could alone effectually promote the welfare of the colonists. He remembered on a former occasion referring to a return on this very point, which showed that out of 912 local ordinances, only 55 were reserved for consideration by the Crown, and that with a view to their amendment. It could not therefore be contended that the home Government had unnecessarily interfered with the colonial Legislatures. But he must beg to repeat, that with regard to the interests of the emancipated classes in the West Indies, it was just and right that the Crown should retain a certain power over the legislation of those colonies. That at least must be the case until the mass of the population should have made an advance in the march of intelligence and in the knowledge of the principles of self-government. There had been, undoubtedly, many collisions between the Colonial Office and the Legislatures of the West India colonies. It was not for him to say that the colonies were always wrong, or that the Colonial Office was always right. The Colonial Office had a great duty imposed upon it, a duty which it could not shake from itself without abandoning the protection it owed to the most defenceless portion of her Majesty's subjects in those colonies. Passing from that class of colonies to what were called Crown colonies, he would in the first place remark, that those colonies were governed by a governor and council. In some instances the council consisted solely of official members, in other cases there were official and unofficial members. Some of our most important colonies, such as South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, the Mauritius, and Ceylon, were governed by a mixed council of official and unofficial members. He excepted New South Wales, because the council there was an elected body, and might, therefore, really be said to be a popular representative council. He was certainly surprised to hear the hon. member say that the Government had interfered with the colony of New South Wales with regard to the question concerning the disposal of the waste land; because, in deference to the opinion expressed by an honorable baronet, a minimum price was fixed. On that point his (Mr. Hawes') opinion was rather heretical; however, the principle of a minimum was embodied in an act of Parliament, and that act was supported by the chief friends of the colony. If, therefore, there had been, in the case of the colony of New South Wales, any undue interference in reference to the sale and distribution of the waste land, it was the House of Commons that was responsible and not the Colonial Office. There were certain other colonies whose councils were composed entirely of official members, these were chiefly what might be called military colonies, such as Hongkong, Malta, and Gibraltar, and many others which partook more or less of the character of military settlements. He had thus briefly stated the different classes of colonies under the British Crown, and the different forms of Government by which they were controlled. There were in all 43 colonies—they had been stated at a higher number, but 43 was correct—having separate governments. Of these no less than twenty-seven had had representative constitutions conceded to them; some of them, indeed, enjoying that form of government in a higher degree of perfection than others; but the whole of them having the representative principle as the basis of their government. He classed under that head those colonies which would be included in the bill which he hoped shortly to lay upon the table of the House, namely, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Australian colonies. In regard to the Cape of Good Hope, although the principle had already been conceded, yet there was very considerable difficulties in adjusting the details of the measure, because there existed too great districts in that colony, and the question was whether each should have an independent legislature or not. A communication prepared with very great ability had been received from the colony itself upon the subject, and he hoped that the result would be to secure to the Cape a representative government.

Mr. Hope asked how many colonies already enjoyed a representative government?

Mr. Hawes: There were nineteen colonies which actually possessed representative governments. To New Zealand it had been conceded in principle, and was on the statute-book, and had only been suspended for certain reasons which it was not necessary he should enter into. With regard to New South Wales, Earl Grey had communicated his willingness to that colony to grant them what he considered a good constitution, but they having preferred to retain for the present that form of government which now existed, Lord Grey had assented, and that now formed the basis of the Bill which was about to be brought in. With regard to South Australia and Van Diemen's Land, similar provisions had been made. But it was not intended to confer on Western Australia a free constitution until the colony was able to bear the expense. British Guiana had a representative government, but a very defective one; he hoped the time would come when it would possess a better. With regard to the Ionian Islands, they also had a representative government, but it was formed on a very complicated principle. It was founded upon the treaty of Vienna. Still it was a representative government, and the islands enjoyed a free press. To that arrangement the Colonial Office of the day offered no opposition. There were sixteen colonies which did not possess a representative government. Trinidad he would mention first. Considering the present state of the population of that colony—the whites constituting so small a proportion—it would be found difficult to frame for it a free constitution. The same argument applied with regard to Ceylon. It was impossible amidst a native population of Asiatics, amounting to 1,500,000, to establish a free constitution, when the English colonists amounted only to 5500. It would neither be prudent nor wise to attempt to put so small a minority over so vast a majority. The power of the Crown must, in the case of a colony so circumstanced, be to a very great extent retained. On the whole, therefore, it was considered that the time had not yet come to extend a representative constitution to that colony. He would apply the same observations to the Mauritius. Upon a general view, then, of the state of the 43 colonies belonging to the British Crown, what was the result! Twenty-seven of those colonies possessed representative institutions; they enjoyed a free press, trial by jury, and an entire control over the public purse. These were powers sufficient to check the Executive, and prevent any gross abuse; he therefore considered that our colonial empire would bear contrasting with any colonial empire in the world, and that it reflected both honour and credit on this country. He did not believe that in the whole history of colonization there could be found an instance in which any other country had bestowed liberal institutions and granted political franchises to the same extent and of so enlightened a character as had been done by the colonial policy of England. He was not now speaking as the advocate of the Colonial Office, but as an admirer of the colonial policy of England generally. He had thus spoken of the system of our colonial government, and had said that it reflected honour and credit upon the country; no doubt, there were causes of discontent in the details of that system. But he would ask, was the Colonial Office responsible for that discontent? He begged the attention of the house to this point. The imperial policy of this country had to be carried out in some of its great leading features by the Colonial Office. That office was the agent and organ for executing the policy decided upon by Parliament and by the country. He might arrange under four distinct heads the great questions which had caused the sharpest and most angry collisions between the Colonial Office and the colonies, and for which the Colonial Office had been made responsible, although in justice the House of Commons and the country at large ought to have been made responsible, and ought to have borne the reproach which was now heaped upon that office, although it was merely the organ and instrument of the policy adopted by this country. He would take, for instance, the abolition of the slave trade. From that time the strongest complaints were made by the sugar colonies against the Colonial Minister, because he was the responsible and official organ for carrying out that policy. Then came the abolition of slavery; and who was it that had had to bear all the complaints of the colonists while carrying out, in his ministerial character, the views and wishes of Parliament and the country upon that subject? The Colonial Minister. But that was not all. Parliament resolved, after many long and able debates, that free trade should be a part of the policy of this country. That was a measure which most seriously affected your colonies; yet it became the duty of the Colonial Office to maint in the general views of the Legislature. Why, for example, were Guiana and Jamaica complaining? They told you distinctly and emphatically that whereas you had withdrawn from them the protection they had hitherto enjoyed, they would reduce their Government establishments. Hence sprang a collision between the mother country and those colonies; but who was it that bore the brunt of that collision? The Colonial Office. He (Mr. Hawes) was an advocate of free trade, and deemed it essentially necessary that the policy which had been adopted should be carried out with a firm and vigorous hand. He was aware that many of those who were now assailing the Colonial Office were not the friends of free trade, (hear, hear); at the same time they were not standing forward to resist that principle, but were merely seeking to injure those who had been its advocates, because it had become their official duty, by the united voice of Parliament and the country, to carry that principle into execution in our colonies. It was unjust that everything should be attributed to the administration of colonial affairs, and nothing to the policy which that department was called upon to carry out. What, for example, had sometimes brought the Colonial Office into collision with New South Wales? The disposal of the waste lands. Who were the parties that enabled the Colonial Office to carry out the plan which had been adopted? Why, some of the very warmest, boldest, and most able advocates of what was called the assertion of the Crown rights over the waste lands. That was precisely what the colonists complained of. They said the land ought to be 2s. 2d., 4s., or 5s., an acre, and that they ought to be the judges of the price. But who imposed an obstacle? Why the Imperial Parliament, not the Colonial Office. With regard to local self-government in the colonies, no one would go further than Earl Grey in support of that principle. No colonial minister had gone so far in conferring local self-government upon the colonies. There was but one obstacle recognized to any colony belonging to Great Britain receiving a free government, and that was the unfitness of the colony to receive it. There was another limitation, namely, the dominancy of certain races of the population. He had already instanced the cases of Mauritius and Ceylon. The great mistake made by France at the time of the first revolution was the attempt at carrying out free institutions in her colonies, irrespective of the condition of the population. In this abortive attempt that country lost one of its most valuable colonies, St. Domingo. They conferred franchises and rights which led to a civil war, and which ultimately deprived France of that colony altogether. He ventured to say, looking to the policy of England as his guide, that had England possessed that colony she would have conferred those franchises and rights with discrimination, care, and judgment, and would by those means in all probability have preserved the colony. (Hear.) But there was another limitation to self-government which he begged to mention. Where there were great military and maritime stations there were imperial interests which they must by no means surrender (hear, hear), and therefore in such cases it became necessary to limit the power of self-government to purely municipal affairs, because the administration of the general affairs of the colony required to be vested in the Crown for imperial purposes. (Hear, hear.) He had thus ventured to describe what was called the colonial system as a part of their colonial policy, and he thought that that policy might be accurately described as a policy involving the conferring of political institutions and franchises upon every colony fit to receive them. He thought that if hon. members looked over the list of colonies to which he had referred as having received free institutions, they would find that in all the cases such grants had preceded rather than followed the time when the colonies were fit to receive them. Such had been the past policy of this country, and, without reference to any particular Minister, he would say, he had no doubt that the future policy would be to confer free institutions upon the colonies whenever they were found in a fit state to enjoy them wisely and moderately. But the hon. gentleman proposed to enquire as well into the financial as the political policy of the colonies. Now, he must say that such an inquiry would really be a hopeless and an endless one. The house must bear in mind what were the financial relations of England and her colonies. With respect to the early colonies—those, he meant, that were first established—it should be remembered that very large assistance had been given them by Parliament. Up to 1831 about £7,000 or £8,000 had been voted in aid of the Mauritius; and it would be found from the Ceylon papers recently laid upon the table of the house, that upwards of £1,000,000 had been voted in aid of Ceylon. Now, all these things must come to an end. The colonies were gradually being placed on a more independent footing, and were bearing more and more the expenses of their own establishments; for the policy of this country was such that, whilst on the one hand it sought to develope the resources of the colonies, and to enable them to bear their own expenses, so, on the other, it sought to prepare them for self-government, which they should have whenever it could be safely conferred upon them. There were, no doubt, large expenses for the civil establishments of many of the colonies. The honorable member had spoken of the governors of the West India colonies being a great burden on those colonies. The honorable member had forgotten the annual estimates (hear, hear), and the arguments which were addressed to the Government to induce them to burden these colonies a little more. It was maintained by various members that, ruined as some said these colonies were by free trade, and bankrupt as they were represented to be by competition with slave-grown sugar, they must be prepared to bear the whole of their own expenses. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hawes) thought the time was coming when that subject must be seriously reviewed, though he was not prepared to say that this was the time or the year for doing it. (Hear, hear.) But at present the salaries of most of the governors of the West India colonies were not a considerable burden upon the taxpayers of those colonies. The naval and military expenditure of the colonies had been the subject of inquiry to a large extent already; and, in course of time, those forces would be subjected to considerable reduction; but before Parliament did that, they must replace them by some adequate force to maintain peace and protect the colonies. (Hear, hear.) No man had done more than his noble friend (Lord Grey) and his right honorable friend the Secretary at War (Mr. Fox Maule) to lay the foundation for a future considerable reduction of the military expenditure of the colonies by the establishment of local corps and by sending out pensioners with a promise of a certain amount of land on condition of military service. By these and other measures a foundation would gradually be laid for giving to the colonies a local force adequate to the maintenance of their own peace, and which, perhaps, would hereafter be the means of guarding against foreign aggression. He (Mr. Hawes) held it perfectly impossible that any committee of that House could satisfactorily inquire into the political and financial affairs of the colonies. Such an inquiry would demand a larger amount of information than it was in the power of any committee to obtain within a reasonable time. (Hear, hear.) It had often been said, that the patronage of the colonies was exercised principally for the benefit of the aristocracy. Now, undoubtedly the Crown did possess the power of appointing the governors and the very highest functionaries of the colonies; but, with regard to the inferior officers, they were almost invariably appointed by the Colonial Office upon the recommendation of the governors of the colonies,—and this was done deliberately, with the view of conferring upon the colonies the advantage of administering their own affairs, of giving them an interest in their own affairs, and educating them for self-government. He believed that some portion of the unpopularity of the Colonial Office arose out of the disappointment experienced that the head of that department had so few appointments at his disposal. (Hear.) With respect to the appointment of governors, he begged honorable gentlemen just to look over the list. Some of the ablest of the governors undoubtedly belonged to the aristocracy, and he hoped the time would never come when they would cease to elect members of the aristocracy for office, when they happened to be men of ability. (Hear, hear.) He believed that few men could compete with Lord Elgin in the qualities of a good governor. (Hear.) He maintained that few men had more distinguished themselves for moderation and wisdom than Lord Harris. (Hear, hear.) He thought also that he could find ample ground for saying that Lord Tor-

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rington had made an able Governor of Ceylon. (Laughter, and cries of "hear, hear.") He (Mr. Hawes) never liked to flinch from a difficulty. (Hear.) When all the papers and despatches with reference to Ceylon had been fairly and impartially considered, he believed it would be admitted that, as regarded the administration of local affairs, Lord Torrington had proved himself to be a man of ability. (Cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear.") He maintained that this would be found to be the case, and he should be ready to defend the measures of Lord Torrington when the proper time arrived. (Hear, hear.) Then there was Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand. Was he a member of the aristocracy? (Hear, hear.) Then there was Sir H Young, the Governor of South Australia. What connexion had he with the aristocracy? (Hear, hear.) He thought that looking to the appointments that had been made since Lord Grey came into office, it must be confessed that they had been both advantageous to the colonies and made with perfect disinterestedness and perfect purity. (Hear, hear.) His noble friend, he might also state, had gone on the avowed principle of promoting able governors, whenever he found them, and had, therefore, in this respect limited the amount of his patronage, because if a man distinguished himself in an inferior office, and was promoted to a higher, the inferior appointment alone was left to be conferred on new men. (Hear, hear.) The honorable gentleman (Mr. Scott) had especially alluded to New South Wales, and said that emigration had altogether been overlooked and neglected. He (Mr. Hawes) was rather astonished to hear such a bold assertion.

Mr. Scott explained that what he had said was that emigration had been mismanaged.

Mr. Hawes was still more astonished to hear that assertion. For some years previous to 1847 emigration to New South Wales had almost entirely ceased. In 1846 not more than 200 persons were sent out as emigrants to New South Wales, and 2154 to South Australia. In 1847 four ships were sent to New South Wales with 809 emigrants. To South Australia twelve ships were sent with 3073 emigrants. In 1848 there were fifty ships sent to New South Wales, with 12,287 emigrants, and to South Australia twenty three ships, with 5923 emigrants. With respect to the question of mismanagement—trying it by the test of success—he must say that a more successful emigration had never been carried on than that which had been conducted by the Emigration Commissioners. The emigrants had gone out in health; they had arrived in health; they had almost immediately on their arrival found employment; and he had no reason to doubt that the emigration which had begun in 1847, which had increased in 1848, and which was still increasing, must ultimately benefit the colonies as well as prove advantageous to the emigrants themselves. (Hear, hear) Then how stood the facts with reference to the land fund? Since 1837 the total amount raised by the sale of land was £919,600. How had this been distributed? The whole of this large sum was spent entirely upon the colonies. The Crown had not the remotest interest in it. One-half was devoted to colonial improvement, such as the making of roads and bridges; the other half was devoted to carrying out emigrants. It appeared most remarkable, when they came to consider the sums of money that had been raised within a few years. When Earl Grey came into office there were no available funds from the land revenue of New South Wales, and it was in debt one hundred thousand pounds. In these circumstances Earl Grey might well have been justified in stopping emigration altogether. But such was his noble friend's confidence in the elasticity and vigour of the colony, that he authorised a renewal of emigration to the extent of £100,000. The result was that the debt had long since been paid off; that the £100,000 authorised by Lord Grey had also been raised and expended, and that a further sum of £100,000 formed the fund for carrying on the existing emigration. (Hear, hear.) This money had been raised upon the security of the land revenue, which was believed to be amply sufficient to pay both principle and interest. He would not on this occasion enter upon the vexed question of convict discipline. He would only say that he believed the views of the hon. member to be entirely impracticable. It should be remembered that these colonies had rights which they held dear as well as we. They had considerable power over their own affairs; and here he must say that he thought more indisposition had been exhibited by that house to see local government exercised by the colonies than had ever been manifested by the Colonial Office. The right honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. Gladstone) had recently called the attention of the house to the proceedings of the Parliament of Canada with regard to the indemnity question. Now he (Mr. Hawes) held that the Canadians had a perfect right to discuss that question in all its details, and to send it to the Governor-General for his consideration and decision; and that the Governor-General had a perfect right, nay, was bound when it reached his hands, to send the act to this country. He held that the right honorable gentleman, if he regarded the principle of local self-government, had no right to interfere with the Canadian legislature in their discussion of that question. With reference to the question of self-government in our colonies, he begged to express a hope that honorable members who held some peculiar views on this subject would deal with the question fairly, and say whether they meant to surrender any portion of our colonial empire. If they did not mean to do so, they must be content to pay the price for maintaining that empire and defending its interests. (Hear, hear.) So long as we had colonies scattered over the globe with merchants living in them with large capitals invested in the transactions of commerce, we must confer protection upon them. If we impaired the naval force of the colonies, the result would be that, instead of their trade being carried on, as at present, with perfect security, and at a minimum risk, the risk would inevitably be increased, and the trade would be impaired. (Hear, hear.) He repeated that, if we had a great colonial empire, it must be protected, because if honorable members meant to say that the trade of the colonies was to have no protection,—that, without discrimination, we ought to confer local self-government upon them, for that was the doctrine ("No, no,")—if honorable members meant to say that they were to remove protection from the colonies, and not allow them to be defended by our naval and military force, he wished to know what was to attach them to the mother country? (Hear, hear.) He believed our colonial empire had conferred great advantages on the mother country; and, for his own part, he wished that it might never be separated nor diminished. He was not desirous of speaking lightly of our colonies. They were a portion of the empire, peopled by our fellow-subjects, and identified with us in language and literature, and as it often happened, in blood. They shared the noble inheritance we enjoyed,—they were proud of it, as we were ourselves; and he hoped the day would never come when that House, on merely mercenary considerations, would seek to deprive us of that empire which had been won for us by our forefathers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone: I have, Sir, the pleasure of agreeing in the observations of the honorable gentleman with respect to the propriety of the course he has announced to us, for I concur with him in thinking that no good could arise from granting the motion for a committee of inquiry into a subject so extended and complex as that proposed to us, but, on the contrary, am convinced that by granting it, the honorable gentleman might have served any corrupt interest which the Government might be presumed to have in connexion with the question; because I believe such a committee would find its hands so overloaded by the extent, number, and complexity of the details submitted to them, that it would be a matter of the greatest difficulty to arrive at any satisfactory result with respect to any one of them. I do not say the aid of a Parliamentary committee might not be very advantageously induced on any particular subject. For instance, if the honorable member (Mr. Scott) had thought fit to ask for a committee on the wild lands in New South Wales or on the way in which they might be reclaimed, much might no doubt be said on behalf of such a motion; but, desiring as I do to see the attention of the country called in a manner worthy of it to the great question of our colonial empire, I am unwilling we should give our assent to a motion for a description of enquiry which I believe would neither lead to any very searching inquiry nor to any practical result. (Hear, hear.) I may assume indeed that the intention of the honorable gentleman was rather to produce a discussion, from which no doubt advantages will result, than to obtain the appointment of the committee for which he ostensibly moved. I have further the satisfaction of agreeing in a good deal of what has fallen from the honorable gentleman (Mr. Hawes) with respect to the charges which have been made against the Colonial Office in this country; and I confess I concur with him in believing that much of the unpopularity which has attached to that office has come upon it, not on account of any views, principles, or notions of its own, but because it has been the organ of the Parliament and of the country at large. I think the honorable gentleman is justified in referring to the questions of slavery, of free trade, and of waste lands, as offering very remarkable instances in which the Colonial Office was placed in collision with the feelings of the colonists, because it was through this office that they were made acquainted with the views of Parliament, and found those views placed in conflict with what they conceived to be their interests. (Hear, hear.) But whilst I am bound to say that the faults which have been committed have not been, as is generally represented, the faults of the Colonial Minister of the day, but of the Parliament and of the public, in pursuance of what appeared to them an amended and enlightened colonial policy; and whilst I admit so much with respect to the door at which those charges should be laid, I cannot accompany the honorable gentleman when he says he feels so great a pride in contemplating the general character of our colonial administration, and when he does not scruple to say it has been the most successful that the world ever witnessed. If the honorable gentleman compares it with that of any other European state, he may have grounds for his satisfaction. [Mr. Hawes.—"That is all I did."] Yes, but the distinction I am about to draw is not between the colonial policy of England and of any other European state, but between our own modern and ancient colonial policy. (Hear, hear). I believe a very broad line of demarcation is to be drawn between the colonial policy under which the American colonies which now constitute the United States were fostered, and the colonial policy which, having prevailed for the last sixty or seventy years, had been found to be, not only of a very less beneficial, but of a much more expensive character. I agree with the honorable gentleman that no mere considerations of money should ever induce the House or the legislature to sever the connexion between the colonies and the mother state; but I say that, important as is the consideration of an enormous and increasing expenditure, there is a question still more important, and that is, how to give the greatest development to our colonial institutions. For though I do not think a different colonial policy has a tendency to separate the colonies from the mother country, I am persuaded the expenditure of large sums of money has not a tendency to promote the connexion. It is a mistake to suppose that the importance of keeping up the connexion is the principal end you ought to have in view. What you ought to look to is the great work and function Providence has assigned to this country in laying the foundations of states and nations in different quarters of the globe, and in the raising and fostering of those infant colonies in the principles most healthful to their future progress and development. I believe if you do this, the connexion between the colony and the mother country will subsist so long as it is good for either, and when it ceases, I hope the time will come when, instead of being separated amid violence and bloodshed, as in the case of the United States, each colony shall become separated from us by the natural operation and vigour of its energies, to suit it for the state of self-government and of independence; and that after the termination of the connexion there may still subsist that similarity of laws, feelings, and institutions, which I do not hesitate to say are infinitely more valuable than any political connexion whatever. (Hear, hear.) My next ground of exception to what has been stated by the honorable gentleman may, perhaps, appear to bear on a different object. I very much regret he has referred to what has taken place in Canada, because, if it had been premature on my part to ask for information on a matter of great Imperial concernment, it must, I think, be more to be deplored, that the honorable gentleman when laying down dogmas should invite discussion on a matter, as to which we are very imperfectly informed. I shall, therefore, say nothing tending to prejudge the important question under discussion in Canada, but shall enter my most resolute protest against the doctrine of the hon. gentleman when he does not hesitate to say that a member of this house should not interfere in any question under discussion in a colony until it has received the form of a law, and having obtained the assent of the Crown, is placed beyond all interference—that is the hon. gentleman's doctrine, that Parliament has no right to interfere. [Mr. Hawes—"Pending discussion."] Clearly so. You cannot act afterwards. I have no hesitation to admit the rider added to my words by the hon. gentleman, but he will see that it adds nothing to the sense, as it takes nothing from it. No one will say we ought to repeal the act of the colony by act of Parliament, and, therefore, it would be much better to interfere before any particular measure has received the form of law than to take the violent course of repealing it. I protest against the honorable gentleman's doctrine. I hold that freedom is the principle on which our colonial policy should be founded; but, at the same time, that the freedom should have reference to matters of colonial concern, and that there are Imperial matters which the colonies could not and ought not to touch. I hold that wherever you can make responsibility work freely you should leave the colonies entirely to their own disposal, but that as to imperial concerns I claim for myself, in common with every member of the House, the right to raise my voice in objection, inquiry, or discussion, with respect to any colonial proceeding in which I conceive the interests of the empire or the honour of the Crown may be involved. (Hear, hear.) As I wish, however, to avoid all premature discussion, I shall pass over this part of the question without intimating any opinion upon it, for I feel that the formation of it would be hasty till further information has been laid before us. There was one instance of colonial policy to which the hon. gentleman referred when speaking of the unpopularity of the Colonial Office, and which I thought unfortunate. I mean with respect to British Guiana and Jamaica. The case of the latter I shall not now touch upon, because there is later official information still to be laid before us, but the honorable gentleman's allusion to British Guiana was unfortunate on two grounds. First, because the subject is, as the hon. gentleman must know, still under discussion, and we are likely to have an opportunity of fully considering it hereafter; and, secondly, because of the statement made by the honorable gentleman at the time. To that statement I cannot assent. The honorable gentleman says the colonists conceive they have been injured by the application of free trade principles, and that the Colonial Office is not responsible for their discontent, but the house. This is perfectly true, but does he mean to say that because the house has applied the principles of free trade to the West Indian Colonies, and that because they, finding their means diminished under that application, are crying out for economy, their cry is to be in any degree disregarded and despised? [Mr. Hawes—"No, no."] That is, I think, the bearing of the honorable gentleman's observations. I don't mean to say he uttered any dogma to the effect that the West Indians should be compelled to support establishments expensive in proportion to their poverty. But I think in their cry for economy, the West Indies have a right to expect not merely negative assistance from the Colonial Office, but that they should come forward urging and recommending economy to the house. [Mr. Hawes? "I gave you the instance of Trinidad."] Yes: the honorable gentleman said the colony offered no opposition; but I think he might have said something more. He told us that Lord Grey declared he would be ready to concur in the reduction of the civil list as vacancies occurred in it, but that he felt himself bound by public faith not to make reductions till such vacancies occurred. Now, I don't say Lord Grey did not make such a promise; but I dispute that he has redeemed his pledge. The hon. gentleman says there are 43 colonies belonging to this country; and there are 19 in which there are representative institutions, eight with respect to which the principle of representation has been conceded, but not yet carried out, and 16 as to which it must be held that it is not yet applicable. He shows, what certainly disappoints our sanguine hopes but still has great truth in it, that there are certain circumstances attaching to the social state of a large portion of the colonies which make it impossible to apply those principles, and which limit and fetter our experiments, and says very justly that wherever there is a dominant race which has been long in possession of the ascendancy over a population inferior in social condition but larger in numbers, the working of free institutions must be imperfect. I agree with him that, in such cases, it is necessary for the central government to interfere and control the colony, and to exercise a jealous vigilance, while it would not be desirable among persons of the same race, and without painful recollections, to sever and divide them. The honorable gentleman went on to say, that there were military colonies—colonies which did not support themselves, and colonies which did so, but where the population was not sufficiently numerous or intelligent to enable you to give them representative institutions and responsible government. I agree with him that there are colonies where the Imperial, as represented by the military interest may be the prominent consideration, and that where there is a colony which does not support itself, like Western Australia for instance, it is hardly to be expected you should set it free from moral control, and that you should give it legislative powers not to tax itself, and to make demands upon the Imperial Treasury. I think, that connecting free institutions with self-support has this advantage, that the prospect of obtaining free institutions may induce the colonists to forego the agreeable practice of dipping their hands into the public purse of the country. (Hear, hear.) But when we come to the last class, of which the hon. gentleman spoke,—colonies self-supporting, and without any dominant race—I must say I am rather at a loss to understand why there should be any exception to extending free institutions to them. With respect, for instance, to such colonies as Newfoundland or Prince Edward's Island, I am very doubtful as to the soundness of the principle he has laid down. I don't see why a large population should be considered necessary for the working of free institutions. According to the hon. gentleman, of our 43 colonies three possess responsible Governments, 40 are without it. I admit at once that there is great difficulty in introducing responsible governments where you had to frame the acts yourselves, but you have only done so in the case of three colonies. I acknowledge the difficulty, but it only makes me raise the question, whether it is not an utter fallacy to say that it is necessary to rear a colony up to a certain magnitude before you can give it free institutions? (Hear, hear.) But if this is a fallacy, it is one of the present day, and not of the Colonial Office only. It affects the Colonial Office, because the sentiment is in its ear, and because it shares the notion in common with Parliament and the great majority of the people. The hon. gentleman maintains this doctrine. He says the principle is to give free institutions as soon as the colonies are fit for them, and that any infant colony cannot fittingly receive them; but, I do not understand why a colony of the Anglo-Saxon race should not have entirely free institutions, whether their numbers be large or small. (Hear, hear.) This may appear to be a small question, but I hold it to be one of the most important, for the principle it involves is elastic, and what now seems to have a very limited range has an extending power and force which may operate widely on the future. Indeed if we acted on the principle I contend for some time ago, we should not be now placed in such a difficult position respecting the colonial question. Though unwilling to depart from the order in which this subject may be satisfactorily discussed, I must say it is this feeling which leads me so deeply to deplore the course Lord Grey has taken with respect to Vancouver's Island, where there was no dominant race, and no feelings of ill-will between a superior and an inferior population. You had there now the finest field any Minister ever had for founding a truly free colony, and of making the experiment of free institutions, and it has been wantonly and miserably sacrificed. I trust you will go into this question in large detail, and in all its real importance, because I held it is impossible it should fail to attract the diligent notice of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) If that should indeed be so, I trust we shall endeavour to disembarrass ourselves of the fallacious notion that a colony must be raised under the Government in Downing-street (which I do not respect less, but more than any other Government having its seat in this country), until it has 60,000 or 70,000 people, like Newfoundland, before you give it the entire management of its own affairs. It is in this respect I think the old colonial policy different from the new. (Hear, hear.) It is true that when first you began to found colonies in New England, you took governors from at home, but ere they were thirty years old, they had self-government. They had it before they numbered thousands. I am not sure they did not possess self-government before they numbered many hundreds, struggling along the wintry coast of their adopted home with an inclement climate and an unfavourable soil. While yet in their infancy those colonies were in possession of self-government. The honorable gentleman questions that as a matter of fact. Does he doubt that there were some of those colonies in which all officers whatsoever were elective? I do not say that it went to that point in all cases. In some colonies the governor was elected. In one at at least there were laws which took effect without waiting for the sanction of the Crown. But what is true of those colonies generally is, that though in the first instance founded under the influence of the governing power of the state of this country the situation of that governing power was, before they had subsisted for one generation, transferred into North America. And the question is not whether the system shall be moved by one single Colonial Secretary or by a board of the mother country. Depend upon it the main question is whether they shall be governed by themselves, and among themselves, or whether they shall be governed by those who are separated from them by the mighty ocean, and who cannot have that identity of feeling and of interest, that minute knowledge and that immediate power of action which are necessary to the existence of any satisfactory state of feeling among the colonists themselves, or any energetic growth of their material and social condition. (Hear, hear.) I shall refrain from longer occupying the attention of the house. My belief is, that generally the errors of the colonial policy we have pursued, while they have not been inconsiderable, belong to Parliament and to the state of the public mind far more than to the Colonial Office, generally much less to any colonial minister who, at a particular time, may hold the seals of the department. With respect to measures of general improvement for the colonies, it is, I can conceive, by votes of this house given on particular questions with respect to the policy which may have been pursued that we shall do most to lay the foundation of a permanent improvement; for I attribute but little importance to specific resolutions with respect to the colonies governing themselves, inasmuch as there must be so many qualifying circumstances that those who assert the principles embodied in such resolutions, and who hug themselves on the felicity of having asserted them, would be much disappointed at the tardiness of their being brought into practice. What I say is, when particular cases relating to our colonies come before us, let us apply to them principles which are in themselves firm, sound, and of permanent duration, and by following such a course we shall best succeed in placing the colonial governments of the country on such a footing as shall be worthy of this great empire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mangles expressed doubts whether the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies had done wisely in defending the

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whole system of colonial administration. The highest talents and greatest industry had been exercised in that department. The noble lord at the head of the Government, Lord Stanley, the right hon. member for the University of Oxford, and Lord Grey had done all that personal ability could do; and when such men failed of success, there must be something essentially bad in the system. The administration of the noble lord now at the head of the colonial department was distinguished by the principles on which governors were appointed. It was only necessary, in confirmation of the remark, to point to the selection of Lord Elgin as Governor-General of Canada, because he had administered with great ability the Government of Jamaica; the appointment as Governor of Hongkong of Mr. Bonham, whose very name could not be mentioned in that house without indicating what were his connexions. The selection of Mr. Barkly from the opposition benches as Governor of Guinea, and of Sir G. Anderson, to whose able administration of Bombay Lord Auckland had borne testimony, were made in the same spirit, disproving the assertion of the hon. member for the West Riding of Yorkshire (Mr. Cobden) that those officers were kept up for the aristocracy. The house had no evidence as yet as to the administration of Lord Torrington in Ceylon, but the noble lord was a man of energy and talent, and would he (Mr. Mangles) did believe, be found to have been exposed unjustly to obloquy. Why should they not consider what was vicious in the constitution of the colonies without doing ought to excite personal feeling? With the right hon. member for the University of Oxford, he demurred to the remark of the hon. gentleman, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies that the administration of that department would reflect credit and honour on this country That statement was not consistent with the facts of the case. The system was inherently vicious. No man, however gifted, or whatever his application, could do justice to the task now imposed on him, in the administration of colonial affairs. First, there might lie before the Colonial Secretary a despatch from Jamaica. Thence he must turn to the affairs of Ceylon; Van Diemen's Land, the Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, the Mauritius—all solicited his attention. Were he an Admirable Crichton, he could not be master of all the details relating to the interests of so many colonies. The British Empire in India, which was larger than the colonies, was governed on a different system by means of a board under control of a department of the state. The Indian and colonial systems were so different that both could not possibly be the best. But why should the system applied to India not be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the colonies? As Spain had a Council of the Indies, why not have a Council of the Colonies, consisting of retired governors, who should assist the Secretary of State in the administration? The right honorable member for the University of Oxford gave the preference to the ancient system of administering the colonies; but was it not to the eternal disgrace of the country that they were not further advanced than their ancestors in the time of James I. or Charles II? The noble lord at the head of the colonial department thought the colonies should govern themselves. That principle was not inconsistent with the suggestion of a Council of the Colonies. He agreed with the noble lord in thinking that the colonies should be allowed to govern themselves; and to illustrate the feeling that existed in a colony of which he had some knowledge he stated that Mr. Fox, formerly in the employment of the New Zealand Company, and whom Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, had appointed Attorney-General there, being the highest prize any British subject could attain, had retired from that office because the Governor would not give a pledge that it was his intention to carry out liberal institutions.

Mr. Hume believed that few questions connected with the policy of this country were of greater importance than that which had been brought under the consideration of the house by the honorable member for Berwickshire; and notwithstanding the declaration of the right honorable member for Oxford University, and the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, that no advantage could result from inquiry, he hoped that the honorable member would divide the house on the question. It had unfortunately happened on this occasion, as it did on many others, that the discussion had not turned on the subject of the motion—not a word had been said as to the practicability of reducing colonial charges on the British Treasury, or enlarging the functions of the colonial legislatures. The Under Colonial Secretary had contented himself with assuming a bold front, and asserting that our colonial system was an honour to England If it were an honour he was at a loss to imagine what could be deemed a disgrace. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Recollecting the declaration which the present Colonial Minister made before entering office, as to the necessity of establishing the principle of self-government in the colonies, it was melancholy to reflect that no attempt had yet been made to give practical effect to the declaration. If the house should rest satisfied with promises instead of performances, matters would be in precisely the same state as they were now at the end of ten years. The inquiries of the committee which had been appointed on the motion of the honorable member for Inverness must be limited to the two colonies, Demerara and Ceylon; and therefore it was essentially necessary that the investigation sought for by the present motion with respect to all our other colonies should take place. Our system of colonial government was inherently vicious, nor was that to be wondered at, when, as had been stated, the average duration of each colonial secretary's tenure of office was two years. Was it possible for a colonial secretary even to read the piles of correspondence which he received from upwards of 40 colonies? It had been stated by the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth, on a former occasion, that two-thirds of our military establishments were required for the colonies. Give the colonies self-government, and that source of expense would be cut off, for when self-governed the colonies would support themselves. At present we derived neither commercial advantage nor political benefit from our colonies. They were simply a burden to us, and did not even furnish a field for the employment of our surplus population, for emigrants naturally avoided countries in which discontent and strife prevailed. The hon member who spoke last, enamoured by the precedent furnished by our management of Indian affairs, recommended the establishment of a board in this country for the government of the colonies; but, should the experiment be tried, it would be found that an Anglo-Saxon population could not be as easily managed as Hindoos were. He would throw on the colonies the expense of the maintenance of peace and the administration of justice, but the cost of a garrison, wherever it was necessary to have one, ought, in his opinion, to be borne by the mother country.

Mr. Anstey protested against the distinction which had been attempted to be drawn between the colonists and the inhabitants of the mother country. Never would the colonists have justice until they were regarded as integral portions of the British empire. He felt a strong interest in them, and in proportion to that interest did he repudiate with energy such assistance as the honorable member for Montrose would give them. It was true that of late years the Colonial Office had taken upon itself to vindicate, against the colonies, the principles of free trade, and it was in direct proportion to the success with which that was done that that office deserved no longer to be called the Colonial, but the Anti-Colonial Office. (A laugh.) He regarded it as a great public nuisance—as a common enemy—as a mischief which admitted of no reform but abolition. (Laughter.) He looked back with pride to the old colonial system, when the entire expense to the mother country was confined within the modest limits of £50,000 a-year—a sum which was now expended on the salaries of gentlemen connected with the Colonial Office. He attributed no blame to the noble lord at the head of that department, or to the honorable gentleman opposite. The fault was in the system itself. There was an unconstitutional, illicit, and secret board of control over that department, consisting of the clerks under the honorable gentleman, who were the real administrators of the mighty colonial empire of this great country. He could refer to the case of a gentleman who had been cruelly deprived of a high and important office in the colony, and who—after the application of the Secretary of State who appointed him had failed—only obtained redress because a noble lord, who represented a certain county in the north, refused his support to the Government unless it was granted; yet it was upon the express condition that, until the office was actually conferred upon him, it was to be kept secret from the clerks of the Colonial Office, and the affair was to be transacted exclusively through the private secretary. The consequence was, that no colonist who had a grievance felt himself safe unless he had a private letter of introduction to the clerk in the Colonial Office, who, according to rumour, administered its affairs. He believed it was impossible to correct the abuses of the present system, unless they did, as Lord Stanley had done in the case of Canada—where they had on the spot a Governor in whom they could confide—not to interfere with him by remonstrance or in any other manner. A few days before Lord Metcalfe died, that lamented statesman told him that during the whole time he was in Canada he was not interfered with by the authorities in Downing-street, and that was the solitary instance of success in our colonial administration during the last thirty years. The only occasion in which any colony could be wisely interfered with was, either when the Governor was to be called to account, or the commercial affairs of the colonists, or between them and other countries, required it; and then, in the first case, it came before Parliament, and in the other before the Privy Council, of which, as the House knew, the Board of Trade and Plantations was but a committee. Nothing could account for the long impunity which the present colonial system had enjoyed but the general indifference that had prevailed both out of doors and in that House to the rights of the colonies and the honour and dignity of the empire. He should give his vote for the motion of the honorable member for Berwick.

Sir W. Molesworth.—There were two points for consideration in the motion before the house—first, whether there ought to be an inquiry into the administration of the affairs of our colonial empire, and next, by whom that enquiry ought to be made. The Under Secretary for the Colonies said, there was no case for enquiry; that the colonial administration of the British Empire was perfect, and that nothing could be better than their colonial appointments. Now, he believed there was a growing conviction that there were great errors in the administration of our colonial empire, and a growing feeling also, that not over-much faith could be placed in the statements of the Colonial Office. It was fair to judge of a system by its fruits, and he would briefly recapitulate the leading colonial events of the last ten or fifteen years, and especially of the last year. In the first place, within the former space of time there had been in the North American colonies a war of races, and two rebellions, one in Upper and one in Lower Canada, which were suppressed at a great cost to this country; the constitution had been suspended or destroyed in these provinces, and at the present moment the war of races appeared likely to be renewed. From the West Indian colonies they heard complaints of the universal ruin of all the planters, the constitution of one colony (Jamaica) had been suspended; and now, in British Guiana and in Jamaica, the supplies were stopped. In St. Lucia there had been insurrectionary riots, and the rest of the West Indian colonies were in a state of perfect despair. In South Africa there had been a war with the savages, which had been attended with a lavish expenditure and discreditable circumstances. There had been two insurrections of the Boers; and, lastly, the acquisition of a vast tract of empire inhabited by wild beasts and by wilder savages. In Ceylon there had been an abuse of patronage, official fatuity, a lavish expenditure, financial embarrassments, martial law, and military executions, most discreditable to the British name. In Australasia they saw communities more deeply vicious than could be found paralleled in any history, whether sacred or profane. Some of these occurrences had taken place within the financial year of 1848, viz., the recommencement of a war of races in Canada; the stopping of the supplies in British Guiana and Jamaica; one rebellion and the acquisition of empire in the Cape of Good Hope; and the lamentable and disgraceful occurrences of Ceylon. All these events had taken place in the course of last year. During the larger space of time to which he had referred, this country had spent a sum of £60,000,000 upon her colonies; a sum sufficiently large to have conveyed 3,000,000 of emigrants to Australia, or twice that number to Canada; yet our export trade to the whole of the colonies did not much exceed that to America. The most striking results of our colonial system were, then, war, rebellion, recurrent distress, dissatisfaction and lavish expenditure. If it were fair to judge of a system by its fruits, he contended there must be some great errors in the colonial system of the British empire. That house was anxious for the good government and well-being of the colonies, and they were disposed to do everything in their power for their happiness and prosperity. If grave errors existed, it was for the want of knowing sound principles of colonial administration, and of the measures wanted for the colonies. He thought he had shown valid reasons for suspecting that grave errors existed in the colonial policy of the British empire, and that a case was made out for inquiry. For these reasons he would vote for inquiry; but, if such inquiry were to be of any use, it must be directed to the subjects, not only of colonial administration, but of colonial expenditure and emigration; and no committee, consisting of 12 or 13 members of that house, some of them knowing little, perhaps, about colonial affairs, could conduct such an inquiry with satisfaction or profit. A commission ought to be appointed, consisting either of three or of not more than five members of that house who understood colonial subjects, and who would, he did not doubt, be able, after inquiry, to suggest great improvements in our colonial system. If the house should agree to the motion of the honorable member (Mr. Scott), the committee so appointed would speedily discover that they were incapable of conducting the inquiry, and that a commission could alone conduct it satisfactorily.

Major Blackall thought, that however much the colonies might have suffered from the Colonial Office having the affairs of forty-three of them to administer, yet if the house selected a single colony, and took it out of the hands of the Colonial Minister to subject it to the legislation of that house, such a colony would suffer and complain still more than it did at present. It was said that the colonies wanted representative government, but the honorable baronet who had just sat down had told them that, within the last year, Canada, which had been quoted as a model of colonial representative Government, had seen the re-commencement of a war of races. It was not, therefore, fair to say that if Canada was discontented it was owing to the misgovernment of the mother country. The house ought to inquire, not so much into the administration of affairs by the Colonial Office as into the question whether the general policy of Parliament towards the colonies had been such as to ensure affection for the Imperial Legislature and contentment among themselves. It might be said that if they wished to keep the colonies attached to them, it must be either by fear or by interest. Was the mother country attaching the colonies to her by interest? One of their grievances was, that they had suffered from the operation of free trade. His idea was that it was not so much from free trade that they suffered as from Parliament forcing them to contend with a monopoly. For example, Parliament would not allow the use of slave labour in our colonies, but compelled the colonies to compete with the slave labour of other countries. They were spending large sums to put down slavery, but were they really putting it down while they were admitting every day more freely than before at home the produce of slave labour? Our colonial administration might not be the most perfect in the world. Yet it was most unfair to heap upon the Colonial Office every fault found by the colonists, and to say that it was owing to the Colonial Office that every particular colony was discontented. (Hear.) He had seen and heard enough upon a committee now sitting up-stairs to know that it was not owing to any improper interference on the part of the Colonial Office that disaffection and discontent existed in Ceylon, but to local circumstances which, whether the administration of the affairs of the colonies were vested in a board or in a commission must equally have existed, and have led to and been followed by the same results. Then as to the expense of the colonies. In which of our colonies had we a very large military force, or in which of these colonies could that force be considerably reduced? (Hear.) What chance was there of reducing the military force now stationed in New Zealand or Ceylon, for example. (Mr. Hume: What do you want them there for?) What a state would they have been in at Ceylon, but for the two regiments there. (Hear, hear, hear.) Was Ceylon not worth holding? Looking at the harbour of Trincomalee, would they say to Ceylon that it must take care of itself? The remaining point to which the motion before the house had been directed was a proposed enlargement of the functions of the colonial legislatures. Now, he could not see the utility of granting a committee for the purpose of enquiring into such a proposition if the house had made up their minds beforehand upon that subject. After what he had already said it would now be, perhaps, needless for him to go much further in stating his views to the house He felt assured, that the more honorable members considered the state of our colonies the more convinced they would be that it was the duty of the mother country to attach those colonies by ties of interest—to treat the colonies not like step-children, but make them our own children; they would then freely give their produce to England, taking our manufactures in return, thus making this country nearly independent of all other commercial intercourse; but these desirable ends were only to be effected by liberality and kindness.

Mr. Scott then rose to reply. He observed that no one who had heard the debate just about to close could entertain the least doubt that there was much difficulty in the government of our colonies, and he wished to have the causes of that difficulty investigated. It had been stated by an hon. member opposite, that in the colonies which possessed legislative assemblies, those bodies possessed full control over the public purse. Now, that was part of the matter at issue, for one of the most important grounds of complaint was that those assemblies did not possess the degree of control which ought to belong to them, and, in some cases, no control whatever.

The houses then divided; the numbers were—

For the motion	34
Against it	81
Majority against the motion	47

CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

(REQUIRING PAYMENT OF RENT FOR APPROVED SELECTIONS UNDER PRE-EMPTION.)

(From a Supplement to the Government Gazette.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17th July, 1849.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for the information of all persons concerned, that in pursuance of the 16th clause of the Regulations of 29th March, 1848, His Excellency has been pleased to approve of the claims which have been made by the parties enumerated in the annexed list to the pre-emptive right to leases of the several portions of land referred to.

2. It is necessary that the rent for the lands in question be paid into the Colonial Treasury, at Sydney, within one month from the present date, in default of which the leases of the lands will, in accordance with the 20th clause of the Regulations, be put up to sale by auction. By His Excellency's command,

E. DEAS THOMSON.

KING.

No. 43. Applicant—Best William; Address, Yass; Land applied for—Lots 1—8, 640 acres each, near the Village Reserve at Kangaroo, on the Boorowa River.

44. Besnard Nicholas, Yass, lot 1, 640 acres, adjoining the Village Reserve on the Boorowa River. 2, 960 acres, on the Boorowa River. 3 and 4, 640 acres each, near the Village Reserve near Kangaroo, on the Boorowa River.

45. Bourke Sir Richard, Sydney, lot 1, 1200 acres, 2—4, 640 acres each, near Wheehoo Creek.

46. Hughes Mrs. Esther, Sydney, lot 1, 1200 acres, 2, 960 acres, near Cottie Wolley.

47. Lithgow William, Sydney, lot 1, 900 acres, 2—4, 640 acres each, 5, 740 acres, 6, 820 acres, near Cottie Wolley.

48. Murray T. A., Queanbeyan, lot 1, 680 acres, 2 900 acres, near Lake George.

49. Shepherd Isaac, Kissing Point, lot 1, 750 acres, on Crookwell River. 2, 1000 acres 3 and 4, 1100 acres each, 5 and 6, 640 acres each, 7, 950 acres each near the Crookwell River. 8—10, 640 acres each, near Wheeho. 11, 640 acres, near Stony Creek. 12 and 13, 640 acres each, near Wheeho 14, 640 acres, near Stony Creek. 15, 610 acres, on Stony Creek. 16, 750 acres, near Wheeho. 17 and 18, 640 acres each, 19, 1160 acres, 20, 640 acres, on Stony Creek. 21, 640 acres, near Jerrara. 22, 640 acres, on Wheeho Creek. 23, 1100 acres, near Wheeho Creek. 24, 800 acres, on the Lost River. 25 and 26, 640 acres each, on the Votten Creek. 27, 640 acres, near Votten Creek. 28 and 29, 1000 acres each, on Wheeho Creek.

50. Turner A., Goulburn, lot 1, 740 acres, 2, 640 acres, 3, 1080 acres, near Diamond Creek.

MURRAY.

No. 76. Applicant—Campbell George; Address Queanbeyan; Land applied for—Lots 1—4, 640 acres each, 5 and 6, 750 acres each, 7—10, 640 acres each, 11, 800 acres, 12, 950 acres, 13, 750 acres, 14, 700 acres, 15, 1000 acres, near Limestone Plains. 16, 640 acres, on the south bank of Stony Creek, near the Murrumbidgee River. 17, 640 acres, on Stony Creek, near the Murrumbidgee River. 18, 640 acres, between the north and south branches of Stony Creek, near the Murrumbidgee River. 19, 640 acres, at Lot's Hole, near the Murrumbidgee River. 20, 640 acres, at the head of Burra Creek. 21, 640 acres, at the head of Burra Creek, near the Murrumbidgee River. 22, 640 acres, at Lot's Hole, near the Murrumbidgee River. 23, 1275 acres, 24, 640 acres, on the Jerabombera Creek, near Queanbeyan. 25, 875 acres, 26, 800 acres each, near Limestone Plains. 27 and 28, 640 acres each, near Queanbeyan.

77. Cooper Francis, Bungendore, 1, 640 acres, 2, 750 acres, 3—8, 640 acres each, 9, 1150 acres, 10 and 11, 640 acres each, 12, 1200 acres, 13 and 14, 640 acres each, near Lake George.

78. Elwin Hastings, Sydney, 1 and 2, 640 acres each, near Lake George.

79. Gordon Hugh, Braidwood, 1, 640 acres, near Lake George. 2—4, 640 acres each, near Modbury. 5, 900 acres, near Warre. 6, 960 acres, 7, 1250 acres, 8 and 9, 1200 acres each, 10—14, 640 acres each, 15, 700 acres, 16, 800 acres, 17—22, 640 acres each, 23, 1200 acres, 24—26, 640 acres each, 27, 900 acres, 28, 640 acres, 29, 900 acres, 30, 640 acres, 31, 900 acres, 32—35, 640 acres each, near Modbury. 36 and 37, 1000 acres each, near Warri. 38, 640 acres, near Modbury. 39, 1100 acres, 40, 640 acres, near Warri.

80. Grose J. H., Goulburn, 1, 640 acres, near Modbury. 2, 640 acres, 3, 1000 acres, 4, 640 acres, near Lake Bathurst.

81. Hyland Luke, Bungendore, 1, 770 acres, near Lake Bathurst. 2—5, 700 acres each, 6, 650 acres, 7, 1000 acres, 8—12, 640 acres each, near the Long Swamp. 13, 900 acres, near Boro Creek.

82. Kenny John Francis, Goulburn, 1 and 2, 960 acres each, near Lake Bathurst.

83. King Philip, Bungendore, 1, 1200 acres, 2, 708 acres, 3, 750 acres, 4, 1150 acres, 5, 1000 acres, 6—8, 640, acres each, 9, 800 acres, 10, 750 acres, 11—13, 640 acres each, 14, 1000 acres, 15—18, 640 acres each, near Bungendore.

84. Lithgow William, Sydney, 1—3, 640 acres each, 4, 900 acres, 5, 900 acres, 6—29, 640 acres each, near Lake George. 30, 640 acres, on Crisp's Creek.

85. Powell N. S., Bungendore, 1 and 2, 900 acres each, near Bungendore.

86. Powell N. S., Bungendore, 1—12, 640 acres each, near Bungendore.

87. Ryrie William, Braidwood, 1, 960 acres, 2—7, 640 acres each, 8, 1000 acres, 9, 900 acres, near Larbert.

88. Scott William, Braidwood; Lot 1—9, 640 acres each; 10, 1000 acres; 11—13, 640 acres each, near the Long Swamp.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

No. 8. Applicant—Child William. Address—Maitland. Land applied for—Lot No. 1, 960 acres, near Mulliring Creek. 2, 1000 acres. 3 and 4, 640 acres each, near the North Sugar Loaf Mountain.

PHILLIP.

No. 29. Applicant—Bowman William. Address—Bathurst. Land applied for—Lot No. 1, 783 acres 2, 828 acres, 3, 1150 acres, on the Cudgegong River.

30. Walker James, Wallerowang. Lots 1—3, 640 acres each, near Lonee. 4, 679 acres, on Lawson's Creek. 5 and 6, 640 acres each, near Lawson's Creek. 7 and 8, 960 acres each, 9, 1000 acres, on Lawson's Creek. 10—13, 640 acres each, near Lawson's Creek. 14 and 15, 640 acres each, near the Cudgegong River. 16, 1120 acres, 17, 900 acres, 18, 700 acres, on Lawson's Creek, near Lonee. 19, 1000 acres, 20—25, 640 acres each, 26, 1040 acres, near Lonee.

ROXBURGH.

No. 36. Applicant—Bowman William. Address—Richmond. Land applied for—Lots No. 1 and 2, 640 acres each, near the Cudgegong River. 3, 800 acres, on the Cudgegong River.

37. Brooks Robert, Bathurst. Lot 1, 900 acres, parish of Thorshope; on the Solitary Creek.

38. Campbell Archibald, Bathurst. Lot 1, 640 acres, parish of Yetholm; 2, 640 acres, parish of Eusdale, near the Fish River.

39. Lister J. K., Bathurst. Lot 1, 900 acres, partly in the parishes of Yetholm and Eusdale; on the Fish River.

40. Mackenzie, J. P., Sydney. Lot 1, 640 acres, parish of Yetholm; 2 and 3, 640 acres each, parish of Eusdale; 4, 640 acres, parish of Yetholm; 5 and 6, 640 acres each, 7, 850 acres, parish of Eusdale; on the Fish River. 8, 800 acres, parish of Yetholm; on Frying Pan Creek.

41. Neville John, Mudgee. Lot 1, 800 acres, on the Cudgegong River. 2—4, 640 acres each, near the Cudgegong River.

42. Roberts Charles, Bathurst. Lot 1, 1000 acres, parish of Eusdale; near Solitary Creek.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 36. Applicant—Cooper and Holt. Address—Goulburn. Land applied for—Lots No. 1 and 2, 640 acres each, near Jerichnora Creek, Shoalhaven River. 3, 640 acres, on Jerichnora Creek, Shoalhaven River.

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